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ABSTRACT

This manual is a resource for elementary school teachers who wish to supplement their curriculum with material highlighting the contributions of women. The guide presents 180 vignettes of women who achieved greatness in areas such as science, fine arts, sports, adventure, social reform, politics, history, and other fields. A "stimulus" question has been added to the end of each vignette to encourage class discussion. Each section also provides a related activity or game. (Author/APM)

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THEY CHOSE GREATNESS:

WOMEN WHO SHAPED

AMERICA AND THE WORLD

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A NOTE TO THE TEACHER

They Chose Greatness: Women Who Shaped America and the World has been developed by the Office for Sex Equity, Michigan Department of Education, as a resource for elementary school teachers who wish to supplement their curriculum with material highlighting the contributions of women to American and European history. The research and preparation of the original manuscript was undertaken by Mr. Doak Bloss, a student at Michigan State University who served an internship in the Office for Sex Equity.

The manual, divided into nine sections, includes 180 vignettes of women who achieved greatness in various fields. The manual was not designed as an indepth history or social studies curriculum. Rather, it is a resource with facts and information to reinforce each school day the idea that significant contributions have been made by women to the history of America and other nations.

A "stimulus" question has been added to the end of each vignette to encourage more class discussion and personal application to students. Each section also concludes with an activity or game.

There are several possible ways to use the manual as a springboard for other classroom projects, discussion and exploratory reading. The Office for Sex Equity would appreciate hearing of the unique ways teachers may have used the manual. We invite you to encourage your students to begin an appreciation of the rich and varied ways women have shaped the world.

They Chose Greatness was created to fill what appeared to be a gap in the resources available to elementary school teachers for this purpose. The material has not been piloted. However, an attempt has been made to use an appropriate reading level and to focus on interest areas which are common to elementary students.

The Office is interested in gathering feedback from those teachers who use the manual. Next spring a brief evaluation form will be sent to those teachers who have used the manual during all or part of the school year. If you plan to use the manual and would be intersted in sharing your impressions of the material, please fill out the form below and return it to the Office. You will then be assured of receiving an evaluation form in the spring. Thank you.

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ANNIE JUMP CANNON (1863-1941)

HAVE YOU EVER TRIED TO COUNT THE STARS? ANNIE JUMP CANNON DID. SHE WAS AN ASTRONOMER. AN ASTRONOMER IS A PERSON WHO STUDIES THE STARS. IN FACT, SHE SPENT HER WHOLE LIFE STUDYING THE STARS. MANY OF THEM WERE SO FAR AWAY THEY COULD ONLY BE SEEN THROUGH A POWERFUL TELESCOPE.

ANNIE WOULD TAKE PICTURES OF THE STARS THROUGH A PRISM. A PRISM IS A PIECE OF GLASS THAT BREAKS LIGHT INTO MANY COLORS OF THE RAINBOW. IT TOOK ANNIE A LONG TIME TO STUDY THE STARS THIS WAY. YET SHE RECORDED MORE INFORMATION ABOUT THE STARS THAN ANYONE BEFORE HER. HER WORK WAS A GREAT HELP TO OTHER SCIENTISTS. IN HER LIFETIME SHE COUNTED MORE THAN THREE HUNDRED THOUSAND STARS!

ON A CLEAR NIGHT, LOOK UP AT THE SKY. HOW MANY STARS CAN YOU SEE?

MARIA MITCHELL (1818-1889)

MARIA MITCHELL WAS A FAMOUS PERSON WHO LOOKED CAREFULLY AT THE CORRECT POSITIONS OF THE STARS. MARIA'S FATHER WAS AN ASTRONOMER. HIS WORK WAS IMPORTANT TO SAILORS WHO NEEDED TO KNOW THE EXACT POSITION OF THE STARS SO THEY COULD CHART THEIR COURSE AT SEA.

IT PLEASED MARIA THAT THE STARS WERE SO ORDERLY. EVERY NIGHT THE STARS MOVED ACROSS THE SKY THE SAME WAY, NIGHT AFTER NIGHT. BUT ONE NIGHT MARIA NOTICED SOMETHING STRANGE. SUDDENLY SHE SAW A NEW STAR THAT HAD NEVER APPEARED BEFORE! THE STAR WAS DIFFERENT FROM MANY OTHER STARS SHE HAD SEEN BECAUSE IT HAD A LONG TAIL. MARIA REALIZED THAT IT WAS REALLY A COMET.

ALL THE GREAT ASTRONOMERS WERE AMAZED WHEN THEY HEARD ABOUT MARIA'S DISCOVERY. BY PAYING CLOSE ATTENTION TO THE NIGHT SKY, MARIA MITCHELL BECAME THE FIRST WOMAN TO HAVE A COMET NAMED AFTER HER.

WHY DID MARIA LIKE TO WATCH THE STARS?

KATE FURBISH (1834-1931)

KATE FURBISH WAS BOTH A SCIENTIST AND AN ARTIST. SHE SPENT MOST OF HER LIFE LOOKING FOR DIFFERENT FLOWERS IN THE STATE OF MAINE.

KATE COLLECTED THE FLOWERS FROM ALL OVER THE STATE. SHE CRAWLED THROUGH FORESTS ON HER HANDS AND KNEES, AND WADED DEEP INTO THE SWAMPS TO GET A SAMPLE OF EVERY FLOWER IN MAINE.

EACH TIME KATE FOUND A NEW FLOWER, SHE WOULD PAINT A WATER COLOR PICTURE OF IT SO THAT EVERYONE WOULD BE ABLE TO KNOW WHAT THE FLOWER LOOKED LIKE. SHE PAINTED ALL THE DETAILS OF THE FLOWERS, THEIR PETALS AND STEMS. HER PAINTINGS WERE A GREAT HELP TO OTHER PEOPLE WHO STUDIED FLOWERS. ANYONE WHO LOVED NATURE ENJOYED HER ART WORK. SHE WAS STILL PAINTING WHEN SHE DIED, AT THE AGE OF 98.

HOW DID KATE'S PICTURES HELP SCIENTISTS AND NATURE-LOVERS?

CORNELIA CLAPP (1849-1937)

SOMETIMES WE CAN LEARN MORE FROM OUR EYES THAN FROM BOOKS. THAT'S WHAT CORNELIA CLAPP THOUGHT. CORNELIA BECAME ONE OF THE NATION'S LEADING EXPERTS ON ZOOLOGY. ZOOLOGY IS THE STUDY OF ANIMALS AND THEIR HABITS.

AS A STUDENT, CORNELIA STUDIED INSECTS, EARTHWORMS, AND THE WAY A BABY CHICK GROWS INSIDE AN EGG. MUCH OF WHAT SHE LEARNED CAME FROM BOOKS, BUT HER FAVORITE KIND OF LEARNING CAME FROM USING HER OWN TWO EYES. SHE WENT ON LONG WALKS WITH OTHER STUDENTS TO COLLECT INSECTS AND ENJOY THE FRESH AIR. SHE FOUND THAT BY LOOKING CLOSELY AT AN INSECT SHE COULD LEARN THINGS THAT HAD NEVER BEEN WRITTEN IN A BOOK. SHE BECAME AN EXPERT ON ANIMAL LIFE BY WRITING DOWN THE THINGS SHE OBSERVED.

WHAT WAS CORNELIA'S FAVORITE WAY TO LEARN ABOUT AN INSECT?

ELLEN CHURCHILL SEMPLE (1863-1932)

ELLEN SEMPLE LOVED THE MOUNTAINS ALMOST AS MUCH AS SHE LOVED HORSES. AS A YOUNG WOMAN SHE LIKED TO RIDE ON HORSEBACK INTO THE KENTUCKY MOUNTAINS NEAR HER HOME. SHE BECAME CLOSE FRIENDS WITH THE HARDY PEOPLE WHO LIVED IN THESE MOUNTAINS. HER INTEREST IN THESE PEOPLE BECAME HER LIFE WORK.

SHE WONDERED WHY SOME PEOPLE CHOSE TO LIVE IN THE MOUNTAINS AND WHY OTHER PEOPLE CHOSE TO LIVE BY THE SEA OR IN A FOREST. SHE TRAVELED ALL OVER THE WORLD TO STUDY MOUNTAINS AND THE PEOPLE WHO LIVED BY THEM.

PEOPLE LIKE ELLEN SEMPLE WHO STUDIED DIFFERENT KINDS OF LAND IN THE WORLD ARE CALLED GEOGRAPHERS. ELLEN SEMPLE WAS ONE OF THE FIRST SCIENTISTS IN THIS FIELD.

ELLEN SEMPLE STUDIED MOUNTAINS. WHAT OTHER TYPES OF LAND COULD A GEOGRAPHER STUDY?

MARGARET KNIGHT (1838-1914)

AS A YOUNG CHILD, MARGARET KNIGHT WAS ALWAYS MAKING THINGS. ALL SHE WANTED WERE SOME TOOLS TO MAKE TOYS AND THINGS TO PLAY WITH. SHE ALWAYS HAD THE BEST KITES AND THE BEST SLED IN TOWN BECAUSE SHE MADE THEM HERSELF.

MARGARET WENT ON MAKING THINGS ALL HER LIFE. HER FIRST REAL INVENTION WAS A MACHINE THAT FOLDED THE KIND OF PAPER BAGS YOU GET FROM A GROCERY STORE. IN HER LIFETIME SHE INVENTED TWENTY-SEVEN DIFFERENT MACHINES. SHE ALSO WORKED ON MANY KINDS OF ENGINES AND MOTORS.

MARGARET NEVER BECAME VERY RICH FROM ANY OF THESE INVENTIONS. YET SHE LIVED A HAPPY LIFE BECAUSE SHE WAS ALWAYS BUILDING THINGS OR WORKING WITH TOOLS, JUST AS SHE HAD DONE WHEN SHE WAS GROWING UP.

WHAT KINDS OF THINGS WOULD YOU LIKE TO BUILD IF YOU COULD WORK WITH TOOLS AS MARGARET KNIGHT DID?

RACHEL BODLEY (1831-1888)

IT WOULD BE ALMOST IMPOSSIBLE TO COUNT ALL THE DIFFERENT KINDS OF PLANTS IN THE WORLD. PEOPLE WHO STUDY PLANTS, FROM THE SMALLEST FLOWER TO THE LARGEST TREE, ARE CALLED BOTANISTS.

ONE OF THE FIRST AMERICAN BOTANISTS WAS A WOMAN NAMED RACHEL BODLEY. SINCE THERE ARE TOO MANY KINDS OF PLANTS IN THE WORLD FOR ONE PERSON TO STUDY, RACHEL WORKED MOSTLY WITH PLANTS THAT GROW IN THE WATER. SUMMER WAS HER FAVORITE TIME BECAUSE ALL THE PLANTS WERE IN BLOOM! SHE WENT AROUND THE COUNTRY GATHERING DIFFERENT PLANTS. RACHEL WAS ALSO A TEACHER. SHE BROUGHT THESE PLANTS TO CLASS SO HER STUDENTS COULD ALSO STUDY THEM. SOME OF HER STUDENTS BECAME SO INTERESTED THAT THEY BECAME BOTANISTS LIKE RACHEL BODLEY.

IF YOU WERE A BOTANIST, WHAT KIND OF PLANT WOULD YOU WANT TO STUDY?

CHARLOTTE SCOTT (1858-1931)

FOR A LONG TIME, MANY PEOPLE THOUGHT MATH WAS FOR MEN ONLY. CHARLOTTE SCOTT WAS ONE OF THE FIRST PEOPLE TO PROVE THAT THIS JUST WASN'T TRUE!

CHARLOTTE WENT TO A FAMOUS SCHOOL IN ENGLAND CALLED CAMBRIDGE, WHERE MOST OF THE STUDENTS WERE MEN. SHE WAS AN EXCELLENT MATH STUDENT. SHE AMAZED HER TEACHERS BY FINISHING NEAR THE TOP OF HER CLASS IN MATHEMATICS. LIKE MOST PEOPLE AT THAT TIME, THESE TEACHERS DIDN'T THINK A WOMAN COULD HAVE A "HEAD FOR NUMBERS."

CHARLOTTE THEN WENT TO TEACH AT A NEW AMERICAN COLLEGE FOR WOMEN. SHE WAS A GOOD TEACHER. SHE MADE HARD THINGS IN MATH SEEM SIMPLE TO HER STUDENTS. SOON HER STUDENTS WERE PROVING TO THE WORLD THAT WOMEN COULD BE AS GOOD AT MATH AS MEN.

HOW DID CHARLOTTE HELP CHANGE HER TEACHERS' IDEAS ABOUT WOMEN?

MARIE CURIE (1867-1934)

MARIE CURIE WAS ONE OF THE GREATEST SCIENTISTS WHO EVERY LIVED. SHE WAS BORN IN POLAND, BUT MOVED TO FRANCE BECAUSE IT WAS HARD FOR A WOMAN TO STUDY SCIENCE IN HER HOME COUNTRY.

SHE WORKED IN A SCIENCE LABORATORY WITH HER HUSBAND PIERRE. HER MOST FAMOUS DISCOVERY WAS A NEW ELEMENT CALLED RADIUM, WHICH IS VERY RARE AND UNUSUAL. RADIUM IS A SPECIAL ELEMENT BECAUSE IT GIVES OFF ITS OWN FORM OF ENERGY. HAVE YOU EVER SEEN A CLOCK WHICH GLOWS IN THE DARK? RADIUM IS WHAT MAKES THE CLOCK HANDS GLOW. RADIUM HAS ALSO BEEN USED TO FIGHT CANCER IN SOME CASES.

FOR DISCOVERING THIS AMAZING ELEMENT, MARIE CURIE WON A PRIZE GIVEN ONLY TO THE GREATEST SCIENTISTS IN THE WORLD. SHE WON THE NOBEL PRIZE TWICE, IN 1903 AND 1910.

WHAT IS UNUSUAL ABOUT RADIUM?

FLORENCE SABIN (1871-1953)

OUR BODIES ARE LIKE MACHINES. IN A HUNDRED WAYS, THEY LET US WORK AND PLAY AND THINK. THEY LET US READ BOOKS AND CLIMB TREES AND PLAY BASKETBALL. FLORENCE SABIN WAS AMAZED AT THE WAY THE BODY WORKED. SHE SPENT HER WHOLE LIFE LEARNING HOW PEOPLE ARE LIKE INCREDIBLE MACHINES!

FLORENCE WAS MOST INTERESTED IN THE WAY THE BODY PROTECTS ITSELF FROM DISEASE. ONE OF THE WORST DISEASES IN HER TIME WAS TUBERCULOSIS, WHICH KILLED THOUSANDS OF PEOPLE ALL OVER THE WORLD. FLORENCE WORKED TO PREVENT THIS DISEASE BY MAKING OUR CITIES CLEANER PLACES TO LIVE. THANKS TO SCIENTISTS LIKE HER, TUBERCULOSIS WAS ALMOST TOTALLY WIPED OUT AS A THREAT TO PEOPLE'S HEALTH.

WHY ARE OUR BODIES INCREDIBLE MACHINES?

ELLEN RICHARDS (1842-1911)

ELLEN RICHARDS BELIEVED THAT HOME LIFE WAS IMPORTANT TO EVERYONE. SHE SPENT MUCH OF HER ADULT LIFE MAKING COOKING AND HOUSEWORK AS EASY AS POSSIBLE FOR EVERYONE IN THE FAMILY SO MEN AND WOMEN AND CHILDREN WOULD HAVE TIME TO DO OTHER THINGS OUTSIDE THE HOME.

AS A TEACHER, ELLEN STARTED THE SCIENCE OF HOME ECONOMICS. HOME ECONOMICS IS THE STUDY OF THE WAYS TO RUN A HOME. ONE THING ELLEN RICHARDS TAUGHT PEOPLE IS WHAT FOODS SHOULD MAKE UP A BALANCED MEAL. SHE HELPED MANY SCHOOLS IMPROVE THEIR HOT LUNCH PROGRAMS. BECAUSE OF ELLEN RICHARDS, PEOPLE TODAY HAVE LEARNED TO RUN A HOUSE WITHOUT SPENDING ALL OF THEIR TIME COOKING, CLEANING AND DOING OTHER HOUSEHOLD JOBS.

HOW DOES YOUR FAMILY DIVIDE THE JOBS AT YOUR HOUSE?

MARGARET MEAD (1901-1979)

MARGARET MEAD HAD A LONG CAREER STUDYING THE PEOPLE WHO LIVED IN FARAWAY LANDS. WHEN SHE WAS A YOUNG WOMAN, SHE WENT TO LIVE IN SAMOA, WHICH IS AN ISLAND IN THE PACIFIC OCEAN. THE PEOPLE OF THIS ISLAND LIVED THE WAY PEOPLE MIGHT HAVE LIVED A LONG TIME AGO, BEFORE THERE WERE CARS OR ELECTRICITY OR EVEN CITIES.

MARGARET MEAD WAS ONE OF THE FIRST TO STUDY THE LIVES OF THESE PEOPLE. SHE WROTE ABOUT THEIR CUSTOMS, THEIR HABITS AND THEIR HISTORY. SHE WAS MOST INTERESTED IN THE PROBLEMS OF YOUNG PEOPLE. BY STUDYING THE YOUNG PEOPLE OF SAMOA AND OTHER ISLANDS, SHE LEARNED THAT MANY OF THE PROBLEMS OF GROWING UP ARE THE SAME FOR CHILDREN ALL OVER THE WORLD.

WHY WAS MARGARET MEAD INTERESTED IN YOUNG PEOPLE OF SAMOA?

MIRIAM ROTHSCHILD (1908-)

WHICH DO YOU THINK IS A BETTER JUMPER--A DOG OR A FLEA?

NO ONE WOULD EVER WANT A FLEA FOR A PET, BUT MIRIAM ROTHSCHILD HAS SPENT MOST OF HER LIFE LEARNING ABOUT THESE TINY ANIMALS. AS A SCIENTIST SHE FILMED FLEAS IN SLOW MOTION. SHE DISCOVERED THAT THEY ARE PROBABLY THE BEST JUMPERS IN THE WORLD! IN ORDER TO EQUAL A FLEA'S JUMPING POWER, YOUR DOG WOULD HAVE TO JUMP OVER A TALL BUILDING 30,000 TIMES. MIRIAM SHOWED THAT WHEN FLEAS JUMP, THEY SPEED UP AT THE FASTER RATE THAN A ROCKET RETURNING TO EARTH FROM THE MOON.

SO IF YOUR DOG HAS A FLEA, HELP YOUR DOG GET RID OF IT--BUT DON'T EVER CHALLENGE IT TO A JUMPING CONTEST!

WHAT DID MIRIAM ROTHSCHILD FIND OUT ABOUT FLEAS?

JANE GOODALL (1934-)

MOST SCIENTISTS WHO STUDY ANIMALS TAKE THE ANIMALS TO A LABORATORY. JANE GOODALL DECIDED SHE WOULD LEARN MORE ABOUT CHIMPANZEES IF SHE WENT TO LIVE WITH THEM.

JANE FOLLOWED A GROUP OF CHIMPS IN AFRICA TO THE SHORE OF A BIG LAKE. THERE SHE LIVED WITH THE CHIMPS FOR MORE THAN A YEAR. SHE SPENT A GREAT DEAL OF TIME OBSERVING THE CHIMPS AND WATCHING THEM COMMUNICATE WITH EACH OTHER. SHE LEARNED MANY THINGS SHE WOULD NEVER HAVE LEARNED IN A LABORATORY.

JANE WAS THE FIRST PERSON TO SHOW THAT CHIMPS "TALK" TO EACH OTHER BY USING SOUNDS AND MOVING THEIR HANDS. BECAUSE OF HER STUDIES IN THE JUNGLES OF AFRICA, WE ARE BEGINNING TO UNDERSTAND THE LANGUAGE OF THE CHIMPANZEES.

HAVE YOU EVER SEEN A GROUP OF CHIMPS "TALKING" TO EACH OTHER? COULD YOU UNDERSTAND WHAT THEY WERE TRYING TO COMMUNICATE?

ELIZABETH GANTT (1934-)

IN THESE DAYS WHEN WE ARE ALL CONCERNED ABOUT ENERGY, ELIZABETH GANTT'S WORK MAY BE A GREAT HELP. ELIZABETH IS A SCIENTIST WHO STUDIES THE WAY ENERGY FROM THE SUN IS USED BY PLANTS. THE SUN'S ENERGY IS CALLED SOLAR ENERGY.

WE KNOW THAT A GREAT AMOUNT OF ENERGY COMES FROM THE SUN. WITHOUT SUNLIGHT, ALL THE PLANTS IN THE WORLD WOULD DIE. PEOPLE MUST ALSO HAVE SUNLIGHT TO LIVE. UNTIL RECENTLY WE DID NOT KNOW HOW PLANTS TURN SUNLIGHT INTO ENERGY.

AFTER TEN YEARS OF WORK, ELIZABETH DISCOVERED THE WAY PLANTS PERFORM THIS AMAZING TASK. HER WORK MAY EVEN SHOW US HOW TO USE MORE OF THE SUN'S ENERGY IN THE FUTURE. THIS WOULD BE VERY IMPORTANT. AS WE USE UP OTHER FORMS OF ENERGY LIKE OIL AND COAL, WE MAY HAVE TO USE MORE AND MORE ENERGY FROM THE SUN.

WHY IS ELIZABETH'S WORK WITH PLANTS IMPORTANT TODAY?

RACHEL CARSON (1907-1964)

WEEDS AND INSECTS CAN BE A BIG PROBLEM FOR FARMERS. UNLESS THEY ARE CONTROLLED, THESE PESTS CAN DESTROY A WHOLE CROP OF WHEAT OR CORN. FOR MANY YEARS, FARMERS USED CHEMICALS TO CONTROL SUCH PESTS.

IN 1962, A SCIENTIST NAMED RACHEL CARSON WROTE A BOOK CALLED SILENT SPRING. IN HER BOOK, MS. CARSON WARNED PEOPLE THAT CHEMICALS COULD BE HARMFUL TO BIRDS, FISH AND OTHER WILDLIFE. SHE SAID THAT IF CHEMICALS WERE NOT USED MORE CAREFULLY, MANY ANIMALS WOULD BE KILLED. AT FIRST SOME PEOPLE DID NOT BELIEVE HER AND CONTINUED TO USE CHEMICALS HARMFULLY. BUT TODAY MOST PEOPLE AGREE THAT RACHEL CARSON'S BOOK PREVENTED SERIOUS DAMAGE TO OUR LAND AND THE ANIMALS THAT LIVE ON IT. THANKS TO HER WORK, EVEN LAWS HAVE BEEN PASSED TO STOP PEOPLE FROM USING CHEMICALS WITHOUT THINKING OF THE EFFECT THEY COULD HAVE ON OTHER LIVING THINGS.

HOW CAN CHEMICALS HARM ANIMALS AND OTHER WILDLIFE?

SYLVIA EARLE MEAD (1935-)

IN 1970, SYLVIA EARLE MEAD AND FOUR OTHER WOMEN SPENT TWO WEEKS UNDERWATER. THEY LIVED IN A SMALL CAPSULE IN THE WATERS AROUND THE VIRGIN ISLANDS. WHILE THEY WERE THERE, THEY COLLECTED SAMPLES OF PLANTS THAT GROW IN THAT PART OF THE OCEAN. IT WAS THE FIRST TIME SUCH A MISSION HAD BEEN CARRIED OUT ENTIRELY BY WOMEN.

THE WOMEN SPENT AS MUCH AS TEN HOURS A DAY SWIMMING OUTSIDE THE CAPSULE LOOKING FOR PLANTS. WHEN THEY FINISHED, THEY HAD COLLECTED ONE HUNDRED FIFTY-THREE DIFFERENT KINDS OF PLANTS. TWENTY-SIX OF THESE PLANTS HAD NEVER BEEN FOUND IN THAT PART OF THE OCEAN BEFORE.

BECAUSE THEIR SCIENTIFIC INVESTIGATION WAS SO SUCCESSFUL, THE FIVE WOMEN RECEIVED THE CONSERVATION SERVICE AWARD FOR THEIR WORK.

WHAT KINDS OF PLANTS DO YOU THINK SYLVIA MEAD AND THE OTHER SCIENTISTS FOUND UNDERWATER?

EUGENIE CLARK (1922-)

WHEN SHE WAS FOUR YEARS OLD, EUGENIE CLARK'S MOTHER TOOK HER TO AN AQUARIUM. THIS WAS A PLACE WHERE PEOPLE COULD SEE ALL DIFFERENT KINDS OF FISH IN HUGE TANKS OF WATER. EUGENIE WAS EXCITED BY THE AQUARIUM. SHE DECIDED THEN THAT SHE WANTED TO STUDY FISH WHEN SHE GREW UP.

EUGENIE STARTED STUDYING FISH IMMEDIATELY. SHE MADE A GLASS TANK IN HER ROOM WHERE SHE COULD WATCH HER OWN SMALL FISH. SHE WAS ALWAYS GETTING NEW FISH FOR HER AQUARIUM.

EUGENIE GREW UP TO BECOME AN EXPERT IN FISH LIFE AND THE HABITS OF FISH. SHE WAS ESPECIALLY INTERESTED IN THE LARGEST FISH OF ALL--THE SHARK. SHE LEARNED THAT SHARKS ARE NOT AS DANGEROUS AS MOST PEOPLE THINK. IN ALL HER YEARS OF WORKING WITH SHARKS, SHE HAS NEVER BEEN ATTACKED BY ONE.

HAVE YOU EVERY BEEN TO A LARGE AQUARIUM? WHAT DID YOU SEE?

MARY MCWHINNIE AND MARY CAHOON (1922-) (1929-)

FEW PEOPLE WOULD WANT TO SPEND THEWINTER IN ANTARCTICA. ANTARCTICA IS THE COLDEST OF THE WORLD'S SEVEN CONTINENTS. TEMPERATURES ARE BELOW ZERO EVERY DAY. IN 1974, TWO WOMEN NAMED MARY MCWHINNIE AND MARY CAHOON SPENT THE WHOLE WINTER IN THIS FROZEN LAND.

THE TWO WOMEN WERE STUDYING A TINY SEA CREATURE CALLED A KRILL, WHICH IS AN IMPORTANT FOOD FOR WHALES. THEY HOPED TO FIND OUT WHETHER THESE ANIMALS COULD SOMEDAY BE USED AS FOOD FOR PEOPLE TOO. THE WORK THESE WOMEN DID WAS IMPORTANT BECAUSE EVERY YEAR THE WORLD BECOMES MORE CROWDED. SCIENTISTS ARE ALWAYS LOOKING FOR NEW KINDS OF FOOD TO FEED ALL THE PEOPLE.

IF SCIENTISTS LIKE THE TWO "MARYS" CONTINUE TO BE SUCCESSFUL, SOMEDAY YOU MAY BE EATING KRILL FOR YOUR SUPPER, JUST AS WHALES DO!

WHY DID MARY MCWHINNIE AND MARY CAHOON SPEND THE WINTER IN ANTARCTICA?

BARBARA CRAWFORD JOHNSON

IN 1969, THE FIRST PERSON WALKED ON THE MOON. MANY OF THE PEOPLE WHO HELPED MAKE THIS ADVENTURE INTO SPACE SUCCESSFUL WERE WOMEN. THEY WORKED IN LABORATORIES, COMPUTER ROOMS AND CONTROL ROOMS AT THE SPACE CENTER.

BARBARA CRAWFORD JOHNSON WORKED FOR YEARS ON THE PROBLEM OF HOW TO GET PEOPLE TO THE MOON AND HOW TO BRING THEM HOME AGAIN SAFELY. AFTER THE SUCCESS OF THE APOLLO MISSION IN 1969, SHE RECEIVED MANY AWARDS FOR HER WORK.

TODAY OTHER WOMEN ARE ALSO WORKING IN THE SPACE PROGRAM. IN 1978, SIX WOMEN BECAME ASTRONAUTS. THIS MEANS THAT SOMEDAY BARBARA CRAWFORD JOHNSON MAY GET TO HELP A WOMAN WALK ON THE MOON, TOO!

WOULD YOU LIKE TO WALK ON THE MOON?

ARDA GREEN

HAVE YOU EVER TRIED TO CATCH A FIREFLY? THE FIREFLY IS ONE OF THE MOST BEAUTIFUL INSECTS IN THE WORLD. IT IS ALSO ONE OF THE MOST UNUSUAL.

THE FIRST PERSON TO FIGURE OUT HOW FIREFLIES LIGHT UP AFTER DARK WAS A WOMAN NAMED ARDA GREEN. SHE WENT OUT AT NIGHT TO STUDY THESE STRANGE, BLINKING CREATURES. AFTER SEVERAL YEARS SHE DISCOVERED WHAT MADE THEM BLINK. HER DISCOVERY WAS IMPORTANT BECAUSE THIS QUESTION HAD BEEN PUZZLING SCIENTISTS FOR SEVERAL YEARS.

YOU CAN STUDY FIREFLIES, TOO. GO OUT IN THE BACKYARD ON A WARM SUMMER NIGHT AND LOOK FOR LITTLE TWINKLING LIGHTS A FEW FEET OFF THE GROUND. IF YOU GO CLOSER, YOU CAN WATCH THE FIREFLIES GLOW AS THEY FLY THROUGH THE AIR. BECAUSE OF THE WORK OF ARDA GREEN, WE NOW KNOW THE ANSWER TO THIS QUESTION!

WHAT DO YOU THINK MAKE FIREFLIES GLOW?

SECTION II: HISTORY

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ANNE HUTCHINSON (1591-1643)

THE PURITANS CAME TO AMERICA TO FIND RELIGIOUS FREEDOM. THEY WANTED TO WORSHIP GOD AS THEY PLEASED. ONE OF THESE PURITANS WAS ANNE HUTCHINSON. ANNE WAS A BRAVE WOMEN WHO VALUED HER FREEDOM. SHE LOOKED FORWARD TO HER NEW LIFE IN AMERICA.

WHEN SHE GOT THERE, ANNE FOUND OUT THAT AMERICA WAS NOT AS FREE AS SHE HOPED. HER BELIEFS WERE DIFFERENT FROM SOME OF THE OTHER PURITANS. THIS ANGERED THE LEADERS OF THE CHURCH. THEY DID NOT WANT ANYONE TO DISAGREE WITH THEM.

A TRIAL WAS HELD. ANNE HUTCHINSON WAS TOLD SHE WOULD HAVE TO CHANGE HER BELIEFS OR LEAVE THE TOWN. ANNE REFUSED TO CHANGE HER BELIEFS. SHE AND SOME OTHERS WERE FORCED TO LEAVE AND START A NEW TOWN OF THEIR OWN.

ANNE HUTCHINSON WAS ONE OF THE FIRST AMERICANS TO STAND UP FOR HER RIGHT TO RELIGIOUS FREEDOM.

HAVE YOU EVER STOOD UP FOR SOMETHING YOU BELIEVED IN AND FOUND MANY OTHERS DID NOT AGREE WITH YOU? WHAT HAPPENED?

PRISCILLA ALDEN (1601-?)

PRISCILLA ALDEN WAS ONE OF THE FIRST PILGRIMS WHO CAME TO AMERICA ON A SHIP CALLED THE MAYFLOWER. THE PILGRIMS WERE LOOKING FOR A PLACE WHERE THEY COULD WORSHIP GOD FREELY.

THE PILGRIMS DID NOT KNOW HOW HARD IT WOULD BE TO LIVE IN AMERICA. IN THE FIRST WINTER, NEARLY HALF OF THE PILGRIMS DIED FROM HUNGER AND SICKNESS. PRISCILLA WAS THE ONLY MEMBER OF HER FAMILY WHO SURVIVED THIS FIRST WINTER.

LATER A YOUNG MAN NAMED JOHN ALDEN FELL IN LOVE WITH PRISCILLA. THEY WERE MARRIED IN ONE OF THE FIRST WEDDINGS IN THE NEW WORLD. A FAMOUS POEM HAS BEEN WRITTEN ABOUT PRISCILLA AND JOHN ALDEN. IT IS CALLED "THE COURTSHIP OF MILES STANDISH", BY HENRY WADSWORTH LONGFELLOW.

WHAT DO YOU THINK PRISCILLA HAD TO DO TO SURVIVE THE FIRST WINTER IN AMERICA?

POCAHONTAS (1595-1617)

THE ENGLISH SETTLERS WHO FIRST CAME TO AMERICA FACED MANY PROBLEMS. THEY WERE HUNGRY AND COLD. THE ENGLISH SETTLERS AND THE INDIANS FOUGHT OFTEN OVER RIGHTS FOR THE LAND. POCAHONTAS WAS AN INDIAN WOMAN WHO HELPED THE SETTLERS MAKE THEIR NEW HOME IN AMERICA.

JOHN SMITH WAS A LEADER OF THE SETTLERS. POWHATAN WAS THE CHIEF OF THE INDIAN TRIBE. SMITH AND POWHATAN EACH LED THEIR PEOPLE IN THE FIGHT FOR THE LANDS. TWICE POWHATAN TRIED TO KILL SMITH, BUT POCAHONTAS MANAGED TO STOP HIM.

POCAHONTAS WAS A FRIEND TO THE SETTLERS. AT NIGHT SHE SECRETLY BROUGHT THEM CORN AND MEAT TO HELP THEM THROUGH THE HARD WINTER. FINALLY, SHE MARRIED ONE OF THE SETTLERS AND WENT TO ENGLAND. IN ENGLAND SHE WAS KNOWN AS A BRAVE WOMAN FROM THE STRANGE NEW LAND CALLED AMERICA.

DO YOU THINK POCAHONTAS DID THE RIGHT THING BY HELPING THE AMERICAN SETTLERS?

PHILLIS WHEATLEY (1753-1784)

PHILLIS WHEATLEY WAS BROUGHT TO AMERICA ON A SLAVE SHIP IN 1761 WHEN SHE WAS EIGHT YEARS OLD. AT THAT TIME IT WAS COMMON FOR BLACK PEOPLE TO BE SOLD IN AMERICA AS SLAVES, EVEN THOUGH MANY PEOPLE OBJECTED TO IT. PHILLIS BECAME THE SERVANT OF A YOUNG GIRL NAMED MARY.

THE GIRLS BECAME CLOSE FRIENDS. IN A VERY SHORT TIME, MARY HAD TAUGHT PHILLIS TO SPEAK ENGLISH. PHILLIS HAD A TALENT FOR WRITING POETRY, WHICH MARY ENCOURAGED. AS SHE GREW OLDER, PEOPLE CAME FROM ALL OVER TO HEAR PHILLIS READ HER POEMS.

SOON, PHILLIS WHEATLEY'S POEMS WERE PUBLISHED IN BOOKS FOR ALL THE WORLD TO READ. HER SPECIAL TALENT MADE MANY AMERICANS SEE THAT SLAVERY WAS A SERIOUS MISTAKE. MANY AMERICANS LEARNED THAT THE TALENTS AND SKILLS OF PEOPLE CAN NEVER BE DEVELOPED IF THEY ARE HELD AS SLAVES.

HOW DID PHILLIS WHEATLEY'S TALENT FOR WRITING POEMS CHANGE PEOPLE'S IDEAS ABOUT SLAVERY?

"MOLLY PITCHER" (1754-1832)

MARY MCCAULEY BECAME A LEGEND BECAUSE OF HER BRAVERY IN THE REVOLUTIONARY WAR. IN THIS WAR, THE FIRST AMERICANS FOUGHT FOR THEIR FREEDOM FROM ENGLAND. MOST WOMEN WERE NOT ALLOWED TO FIGHT IN THE WAR, BUT MANY WANTED TO HELP. THIS WAS WHY MARY MCCAULEY FOLLOWED HER HUSBAND INTO BATTLE.

WHILE THE MEN WERE FIGHTING, MARY WOULD BRING THEM WATER FROM A SPRING TO KEEP UP THEIR STRENGTH. THEY CALLED HER "MOLLY PITCHER" BECAUSE OF THE WATER PITCHER SHE CARRIED.

ONE DAY, MARY'S HUSBAND FELL DURING A BATTLE, LEAVING NO ONE TO FIRE HIS CANNON. MARY DROPPED HER PITCHER AND FIRED THE CANNON THROUGHOUT THE BATTLE UNTIL IT WAS OVER. AFTER THE WAR, MARY MCCAULEY WAS HONORED FOR HER BRAVERY.

HOW DID MARY GET THE NAME "MOLLY PITCHER"?

LYDIA DARRAGH (1729-1789)

THE QUAKERS ARE A RELIGIOUS GROUP WHO DO NOT BELIEVE IN WAR. WHEN OUR COUNTRY WAS FIGHTING FOR ITS FREEDOM FROM ENGLAND, THERE WERE SOME QUAKERS WHO DECIDED IT WAS BETTER TO FIGHT. THESE WERE CALLED THE "FIGHTING QUAKERS". LYDIA DARRAGH WAS NEVER A FIGHTING QUAKER, BUT SHE DID HELP THE AMERICAN ARMY. SOME PEOPLE REPORTED THAT SHE EVEN SAVED GEORGE WASHINGTON'S LIFE.

ONE DAY LYDIA HEARD SOME BRITISH OFFICERS TALKING. SHE HEARD THEM PLAN A SURPRISE ATTACK ON GENERAL WASHINGTON'S ARMY. LYDIA KNEW THAT SHE HAD TO WARN SOMEBODY ABOUT THIS ATTACK. FIRST SHE PRETENDED SHE WAS GOING TO BUY FLOUR AT THE MILL. THEN SHE STARTED WALKING TOWARD WASHINGTON'S CAMP. AFTER EIGHT MILES OF WALKING, SHE MET A SOLDIER AND TOLD HIM ABOUT THE SURPRISE ATTACK.

WHEN THE BRITISH MADE THEIR "SURPRISE" ATTACK, THE AMERICANS WERE READY, THANKS TO THE COURAGE OF LYDIA DARRAGH.

HOW DID LYDIA SAVE GEORGE WASHINGTON'S LIFE?

MARY LINDLEY MURRAY (1720-1782)

THE SOLDIERS OF AMERICAN GENERAL PUTNAM WERE BEING FOLLOWED BY THE BRITISH ONE TIME DURING THE REVOLUTIONARY WAR. GENERAL PUTNAM'S ARMY PASSED BY A FARM. THIS FARM BELONGED TO A FAMILY BY THE NAME OF MURRAY. AFTER THE AMERICAN SOLDIERS PASSED, MARY MURRAY SAW THE BRITISH COMING. SHE KNEW SHE MUST DO SOMETHING TO HELP THE AMERICANS GET AWAY.

WHEN THE BRITISH SOLDIERS CAME UP TO HER HOUSE, MARY ASKED THEIR LEADER TO COME IN FOR WINE AND CAKES. SHE HAD A PLAN. SHE WOULD BE VERY POLITE WITH THE OFFICERS, PRETENDING THAT SHE HADN'T SEEN ANY AMERICAN SOLDIERS THAT DAY. WELL, THE OFFICERS ENJOYED THE WINE AND CAKES SO MUCH THAT THEY WASTED SEVERAL HOURS BEFORE MOVING ON. BY THIS TIME, THE AMERICANS HAD REACHED SAFETY. BY MARY MURRAY'S QUICK THINKING, THE LIVES OF 4,000 AMERICAN SOLIDERS WERE SAVED DURING THE WAR.

HOW DID MARY MURRAY TRICK THE BRITISH OFFICERS?

BETTY ZANE (1766-1831)

BETTY ZANE WAS A HERO IN ONE OF THE LAST BATTLES OF THE REVOLUTIONARY WAR. SHE LIVED IN HER BROTHER'S HOUSE, WHICH WAS NEAR FORT HENRY. NEAR THE END OF THE WAR, SOME INDIANS ATTACKED THIS FORT.

BETTY WAS INSIDE THE FORT WHEN THE INDIANS ATTACKED. SOON THE SOLDIERS RAN OUT OF GUNPOWDER. BETTY KNEW THERE WAS MORE GUNPOWDER AT HER BROTHER'S HOUSE, SO SHE RAN FROM THE FORT TO GET IT. THE INDIANS DID NOT SHOOT AT FIRST BECAUSE THEY THOUGHT THAT A WOMAN WOULD NOT BE ONE OF THE SOLDIERS.

A FEW MINUTES LATER, BETTY RETURNED TO THE FORT CARRYING THE GUNPOWDER IN A TABLECLOTH. THIS TIME THE INDIANS SHOT AT HER, BUT SHE WAS NOT WOUNDED. WITH THE NEW GUNPOWDER, THE AMERICAN SOLIDERS WERE ABLE TO WIN THE BATTLE.

WHY WAS BETTY ZANE A HERO?

BETSY ROSS (1752-1836)

DO YOU KNOW THE STORY OF THE FIRST AMERICAN FLAG? WHEN OUR COUNTRY WAS FIGHTING FOR ITS INDEPENDENCE IN 1776, A FLAG HAD TO BE MADE FOR THE NEW NATION. THE FLAG WAS IMPORTANT BECAUSE IT WAS A SYMBOL OF WHAT THE AMERICAN SOLDIERS WERE FIGHTING FOR.

GEORGE WASHINGTON WENT TO BETSY ROSS FOR HELP IN MAKING THE NEW FLAG BECAUSE SHE WAS WELL KNOWN FOR HER SKILL WITH A NEEDLE AND THREAD. WASHINGTON DECIDED THE FLAG SHOULD HAVE THIRTEEN STRIPES AND THIRTEEN STARS. THESE WOULD STAND FOR THE THIRTEEN AMERICAN COLONIES THAT WOULD BECOME THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA. BETSY DESIGNED THE FLAG TO INCLUDE STARS AND STRIPES.

AFTER STITCHING IT TOGETHER, SHE WENT ON MAKING FLAGS FOR YEARS AND YEARS. LITTLE DID SHE KNOW THAT THE UNITED STATES WOULD GROW LARGER. MORE AND MORE STARS WOULD BE ADDED TO IT. HER ORIGINAL DESIGN OF THE AMERICAN FLAG TODAY INCLUDES A STAR FOR EACH STATE IN OUR COUNTRY.

HOW MANY STARS DOES OUR FLAG HAVE TODAY?

ABIGAIL ADAMS (1744-1818)

ABIGAIL ADAMS WAS THE WIFE OF JOHN ADAMS, THE SECOND PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES. SHE NEVER HELD AN OFFICE HERSELF, BUT SHE HAD MANY STRONG OPINIONS ABOUT THE POLITICS OF EARLY AMERICA.

ABIGAIL ADAMS LIVED AT A TIME WHEN IT TOOK DAYS JUST TO TRAVEL FROM ONE CITY TO ANOTHER. AS ONE OF THE NATION'S LEADERS, JOHN HAD TO BE AWAY FROM HOME MOST OF THE TIME, SO ABIGAIL RAN THEIR LARGE FARM.

ABIGAIL BECAME A STRONG ADVISOR TO HIM. SHE GAVE HIM ADVICE ABOUT BUSINESS AND POLITICS. SHE HELPED HIM FIND SOLUTIONS TO THE PROBLEMS FACING THE NEW COUNTRY. SHE GAVE HIM ADVICE WHEN HE WAS AWAY FROM HOME BY WRITING HER IDEAS IN LETTERS TO HIM. THESE LETTERS HAVE BECOME HISTORICAL RECORDS NOW KEPT IN MUSEUMS. THESE LETTERS HELP US UNDERSTAND WHAT IT WAS LIKE TO LIVE IN THE UNITED STATES TWO HUNDRED YEARS AGO.

HOW WAS ABIGAIL ADAMS IMPORTANT TO AMERICA?

DOLLY MADISON (1768-1849)

DOLLY MADISON WAS MARRIED TO JAMES MADISON, THE FOURTH PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES. WHILE MADISON WAS PRESIDENT, THE UNITED STATES WAS IN A WAR WITH ENGLAND. ONE DAY IN 1814, BRITISH SOLDIERS ATTACKED THE CITY OF WASHINGTON, D.C. EXCEPT FOR A SERVANT, DOLLY WAS ALONE IN THE PRESIDENT'S HOUSE. SHE KNEW SHE WOULD HAVE TO GO TO SAFETY.

BEFORE LEAVING, DOLLY RACED THROUGH THE HOUSE, LOADING ALL THE IMPORTANT PAPERS ON A SMALL WAGON. LAST OF ALL, SHE LOADED A PAINTING OF GEORGE WASHINGTON, THE FIRST PRESIDENT. BECAUSE OF THE QUICK THINKING OF DOLLY MADISON, THE COUNTRY WAS ABLE TO CONTINUE ITS FIGHT FOR FREEDOM. THE PAINTING OF WASHINGTON WHICH SHE SAVED STILL HANGS IN THE WHITE HOUSE TODAY.

WHY DIDN'T DOLLY RUN FOR SAFETY AS SOON AS SHE HEARD OF THE ATTACK?

CATHERINE GREENE (1755-1814)

THE "COTTON GIN" WAS AN INVENTION THAT CHANGED THE SOUTH FOREVER. IT WAS INVENTED BY ELI WHITNEY. BUT MR. WHITNEY COULD NEVER HAVE WORKED ON IT WITHOUT THE HELP OF CATHERINE GREENE.

MRS. GREENE OWNED A PLANTATION IN GEORGIA. WHEN SHE FIRST MET WHITNEY, SHE SAW HIS TALENT FOR INVENTING THINGS. ONE DAY, SHE ASKED HIM IF HE COULD INVENT A WAY TO REMOVE THE SEEDS FROM A COTTON PLANT. SHE KNEW THAT IF WORKERS DID NOT HAVE TO SPEND SO MUCH TIME "CLEANING" THE COTTON, MORE COTTON COULD BE GROWN ON HER PLANTATION. SHE COULD THEN INCREASE HER BUSINESS!

WHITNEY WORKED FOR SIX WEEKS ON THE NEW COTTON GIN. WHILE HE WORKED, CATHERINE GREENE GAVE HIM FOOD, A PLACE TO LIVE, AND ENCOURAGED HIS WORK.

THE COTTON GIN WAS A BIG SUCCESS. SOON THERE WERE COTTON GINS ON ALL THE PLANTATIONS IN GEORGIA, AND COTTON BECAME THE MOST IMPORTANT CROP IN THE SOUTH.

DO YOU THINK ELI WHITNEY WOULD HAVE INVENTED THE COTTON GIN WITHOUT THE HELP OF CATHERINE GREENE?

HARRIET BEECHER STOWE (1811-1896)

WHEN PRESIDENT ABRAHAM LINCOLN MET HARRIET BEECHER STOWE, HE SAID, "SO YOU'RE THE LITTLE LADY WHO STARTED THIS GREAT WAR". THIS WAS A COMPLIMENT TO HER BECAUSE SHE WORKED MUCH OF HER LIFE TRYING TO WIN FREEDOM FOR THE SLAVES.

HARRIET WAS FROM NEW ENGLAND, WHERE MOST PEOPLE DID NOT HAVE SLAVES. WHEN SHE VISITED THE SOUTH, SHE WAS SHOCKED BY THE SIGHT OF BLACK MEN AND WOMEN AND CHILDREN WORKING LONG HOURS IN THE HOT SUN. TO SHOW OTHERS WHAT SLAVERY WAS LIKE, HARRIET WROTE A BOOK CALLED UNCLE TOM'S CABIN. THE BOOK WAS VERY POPULAR. PEOPLE WHO HAD NEVER THOUGHT ABOUT SLAVERY STARTED TO SEE HOW WRONG IT WAS. THEY DEMANDED AN END TO SLAVERY IN THE UNITED STATES.

SOON PRESIDENT LINCOLN ANNOUNCED THAT ALL SLAVES WERE FREE. THE CIVIL WAR WAS FOUGHT TO DECIDE WHETHER THERE WOULD BE SLAVERY IN THE UNITED STATES. FORTUNATELY THE SLAVES WERE FREED BECAUSE OF HARRIET'S CONCERN FOR THEM. HARRIET BEECHER STOWE DID NOT START THE CIVIL WAR, BUT SHE DID HAVE SOMETHING IMPORTANT TO DO WITH IT.

WHY DID PRESIDENT LINCOLN SAY THAT HARRIET HAD STARTED THE CIVIL WAR?

BARBARA FRIETSCHIE (1766-1862)

BARBARA FRIETSCHIE BECAME A HERO WHEN SHE WAS 96 YEARS OLD! DURING THE CIVIL WAR, AMERICA WAS DIVIDED IN HALF OVER THE ISSUE OF SLAVERY. THE NORTH WANTED ALL SLAVES TO BE FREE AND THE SOUTH DID NOT. BARBARA LIVED IN A TOWN WHICH WAS ON THE SIDE OF THE NORTH DURING THE WAR.

ONE DAY, A LONG LINE OF SOUTHERN SOLDIERS MARCHED THROUGH BARBARA'S TOWN. WHILE THEY WERE PASSING, SHE LEANED OUT A WINDOW AND WAVED A NORTHERN FLAG IN THE AIR. THIS ANGERED THE SOLDIERS. ONE OF THEM SHOT THE STICK FROM BARBARA'S HAND. BUT SHE GRABBED THE FLAG BEFORE IT COULD FALL, LEANING FAR OUT OF THE WINDOW SO EVERYONE COULD SEE HER.

THE SOLDIERS SAW HOW OLD BARBARA FRIETSCHIE WAS. THEY COULD ONLY ADMIRE HER BRAVERY. THEY MARCHED ON WITHOUT FIRING ANOTHER SHOT IN THE TOWN. SHE BECAME A LEGEND OF THE CIVIL WAR FOR HER COURAGE THAT DAY.

WHY DID BARBARA WAVE HER FLAG AT THE SOUTHERN SOLDIERS?

MARY WALKER (1832-1919)

MARY WALKER HAD TO WORK HARD TO BECOME A DOCTOR. SHE HAD TO WORK EVEN HARDER FOR THE RIGHT TO SERVE HER COUNTRY DURING THE CIVIL WAR.

THERE WAS ONCE A TIME WHEN WOMEN WERE NOT ALLOWED TO BECOME DOCTORS. THE ONES WHO DID BECOME DOCTORS HAD TO WORK EXTRA HARD TO PROVE THAT THEY COULD UNDERSTAND MEDICINE AS WELL AS MEN. AFTER MARY WALKER BECAME A DOCTOR, THE CIVIL WAR STARTED. MARY WANTED TO SERVE IN THE ARMY, HELPING WOUNDED SOLDIERS IN BATTLE. FINALLY SHE CONVINCED THOSE IN CHARGE TO LET HER BE AN ARMY DOCTOR.

MARY WALKER WAS BRAVE ON THE BATTLEFIELD. ONE DAY SHE WAS CAPTURED BY SOUTHERN SOLDIERS AND HELD PRISONER FOR FOUR MONTHS.

FOR HER BRAVE SERVICE DURING THE CIVIL WAR, DR. MARY WALKER WAS GIVEN THE MEDAL OF HONOR BY PRESIDENT ANDREW JOHNSON. SHE IS THE ONLY WOMAN IN THE HISTORY OF OUR COUNTRY TO RECEIVE THIS AWARD.

WHAT ARE SOME OF THE THINGS DR. WALKER MIGHT HAVE DONE WHILE SHE WAS AN ARMY DOCTOR?

REBECCA LUKENS (1794-1854)

LONG AGO ALMOST ALL WORK WAS DONE BY HAND. FOR EXAMPLE, THERE WERE NO MACHINES TO HELP PRODUCE THE CLOTHES PEOPLE WORE AND THE FOOD PEOPLE ATE. AS AMERICA GREW, MORE AND MORE MACHINES WERE NEEDED, BECAUSE THINGS JUST COULDN'T BE MADE FAST ENOUGH BY HAND.

MACHINES ARE OFTEN MADE OF METAL SO ONE HUNDRED YEARS AGO, THERE WAS A NEED FOR IRON TO MAKE THE NEW MACHINES. ONE OF THE MOST IMPORTANT IRON MILLS WAS RUN BY REBECCA LUKENS. REBECCA'S FATHER HAD TAUGHT HER ABOUT THE IRON BUSINESS. WHEN REBECCA'S HUSBAND DIED, SHE TOOK TOTAL CHARGE OF THE MILL OPERATIONS.

REBECCA MADE A GREAT SUCCESS OF THE MILL, MAKING STEEL FOR AMERICA'S MANY NEW FACTORIES. WHEN SHE DIED, SHE WAS ONE OF THE RICHEST WOMEN IN AMERICA.

WHAT DECISIONS WOULD REBECCA HAVE MADE AS THE OWNER OF AN IRON MILL?

LOUISE CLAPPE--"DAME SHIRLEY" (1819-1906)

LOUISE CLAPPE WAS BETTER KNOWN TO THE WORLD AS "DAME SHIRLEY". SHE WAS ONE OF THE FEW WOMEN TO TRY THE ROUGH LIFE OF CALIFORNIA DURING THE GOLD RUSH.

WHEN GOLD WAS DISCOVERED IN THE MOUNTAINS OF CALIFORNIA, MANY PEOPLE WENT THERE, HOPING TO GET RICH QUICKLY. LOUISE CLAPPE'S HUSBAND WAS ONE OF THESE MEN. LOUISE THOUGHT LIFE IN THE GOLD CAMPS WOULD BE AN ADVENTURE, SO SHE WENT ALONG.

LOUISE WAS DISTURBED BY THE THINGS SHE SAW. AS MORE AND MORE PEOPLE FAILED TO FIND GOLD, THEY STARTED TO ROB AND KILL EACH OTHER JUST TO STAY ALIVE. LOUISE CLAPPE WROTE LETTERS TO HER SISTER, SIGNING THEM WITH THE MADE-UP NAME "SHIRLEY". SHE RECORDED THESE DETAILS AND EVENTS AS SHE SAW THEM HAPPENING IN THE CALIFORNIA GOLD RUSH TOWNS.

LOUISE BECAME FAMOUS AS DAME SHIRLEY. TODAY, HER LETTERS ARE A WRITTEN HISTORY OF WHAT IT WAS LIKE TO LIVE DURING THE HARD DAYS OF THE GOLD RUSH.

IF YOU WERE A GOLD SEEKER DURING DAME SHIRLEY'S TIME, WHAT WOULD BE SOME OF THE HARD THINGS YOU WOULD HAVE TO FACE IN CALIFORNIA?

BRIGHT EYES (1854-1902)

THE INDIANS WERE THE FIRST PEOPLE TO LIVE IN AMERICA. AS WHITE PEOPLE MOVED ONTO INDIAN LANDS, THE INDIANS WERE FORCED TO MOVE. MANY TIMES, THE INDIANS WERE TREATED BADLY BY THE WHITE PEOPLE WHO TOOK OVER THEIR LAND.

BRIGHT EYES WAS AN INDIAN WOMAN WHO FOUGHT AGAINST THE MEN WHO WERE FORCING HER PEOPLE TO MOVE. SHE KNEW THAT SOME WHITE MEN WERE TAKING FOOD THAT BELONGED TO THE INDIANS AND SELLING IT. SHE ALSO KNEW THAT SOME INDIAN FAMILIES WERE BEING MOVED TO PLACES WHERE THEY WOULD PROBABLY DIE FROM SICKNESS.

BRIGHT EYES TRIED TO STOP THESE THINGS IN A PEACEFUL WAY. SHE GAVE SPEECHES, TELLING PEOPLE OF THE WHITE MEN'S CRUELTY AGAINST HER PEOPLE. MOST PEOPLE WERE SHOCKED BY HER STORIES, AND THEY TRIED TO HELP. TODAY, MANY PEOPLE CONTINUE THE WORK THAT WAS STARTED BY BRIGHT EYES - GETTING TRUE JUSTICE FOR AMERICAN INDIANS.

WOULD YOU HAVE ASKED THE INDIANS TO MOVE FROM THEIR HOMES? WHY?

ANNIE OAKLEY (1860-1926)

ANNIE OAKLEY WAS TEN YEARS OLD WHEN SHE FIRST PICKED UP A RIFLE. AT THAT TIME SHE DISCOVERED A SKILL THAT WOULD MAKE HER FAMOUS ALL OVER THE WORLD.

NOT MANY PEOPLE COULD SHOOT A RIFLE LIKE ANNIE OAKLEY. FOR A WHILE SHE EARNED A LIVING HUNTING WILD ANIMALS AND SELLING THEM AT THE MARKET. ONE DAY SHE CHALLENGED FRANK BUTLER, A FAMOUS RIFLEMAN, TO A SHOOTING CONTEST. ANNIE WON THE CONTEST EASILY. A YEAR LATER, SHE AND FRANK WERE MARRIED.

ANNIE THEN BECAME FAMOUS BY TOURING ALL OVER THE COUNTRY AND SHOWING OFF HER SKILL WITH A RIFLE. FRANK WOULD THROW GLASS BALLS INTO THE AIR AND ANNIE WOULD SHOOT THEM BEFORE THEY FELL. OTHER TIMES, SHE WOULD RIDE A PONY AND SHOOT THE FLAMES FROM CANDLES.

LATER, ANNIE TOURED EUROPE, WHERE SHE WAS SOON MORE FAMOUS THAN BUFFALO BILL. SHE BECAME KNOWN ALL OVER THE WORLD AS "THE GIRL OF THE WESTERN PLAINS".

WHY DID PEOPLE THINK IT WAS UNUSUAL THAT ANNIE OAKLEY WAS SO GOOD WITH A RIFLE?

MARY MCLEOD BETHUNE (1875-1955)

AS A CHILD, MARY MCLEOD BETHUNE HAD TO SPEND MOST OF HER TIME PICKING COTTON. SHE WAS THE DAUGHTER OF POOR FARMERS IN SOUTH CAROLINA. BUT MARY NEVER GAVE UP HER DREAM OF GETTING AN EDUCATION. SHE FOUGHT HARD FOR HER RIGHT TO LEARN, AND HELPED THOUSANDS OF OTHER BLACKS DO THE SAME.

AFTER SHE FINISHED HER OWN EDUCATION, MARY WANTED TO START HER OWN SCHOOL. SHE WANTED TO MAKE IT EASIER FOR BLACK PEOPLE TO GO TO COLLEGE, BECAUSE MANY COLLEGES WOULD NOT ACCEPT BLACKS. SLOWLY, HER DREAM CAME TRUE. THE NEW SCHOOL WAS CALLED BETHUNE-COOKMAN COLLEGE.

MARY'S WORK DID NOT STOP THERE. IN 1935, SHE WENT TO WORK FOR PRESIDENT FRANKLIN ROOSEVELT. FOR THE NEXT TWENTY YEARS SHE WAS AN IMPORTANT PERSON IN THE STRUGGLE OF BLACK PEOPLE FOR EQUAL RIGHTS. TODAY HER PICTURE IS ON A UNITED STATES STAMP AS A TRIBUTE TO THE THINGS SHE ACCOMPLISHED.

WHY DID MARY MCLEOD BETHUNE WANT TO START A COLLEGE OF HER OWN?

TILLIE LEWIS

THE DEPRESSION WAS A TIME WHEN MOST AMERICANS WERE VERY POOR. MANY PEOPLE WERE OUT OF WORK, AND HAD TO LIVE ON JUST ONE MEAL A DAY. ONE WOMAN WHO DID NOT GO HUNGRY DURING THE DEPRESSION WAS TILLIE LEWIS.

TILLIE MADE HER FORTUNE WITH TOMATOES. WHEN SHE WAS A YOUNG CHILD, SHE WORKED IN HER FATHER'S STORE. SHE NOTICED THAT A CERTAIN KIND OF TOMATO HAD TO BE BROUGHT ON A SHIP ALL THE WAY FROM ITALY. THESE WERE THE SMALL TOMATOES USED TO MAKE SPAGHETTI SAUCE.

DURING THE DEPRESSION, TILLIE TOOK A CHANCE. SHE DECIDED TO FIND OUT IF THESE TOMATOES COULD BE GROWN IN THE UNITED STATES. FIRST SHE SPENT ALL HER MONEY ON A TRIP TO ITALY TO GET THE SEEDS. THEN SHE ASKED FARMERS TO PLANT THE SEEDS IN THE WARM VALLEYS OF CALIFORNIA.

TILLIE'S CHANCE PAID OFF. THE ITALIAN TOMATOES GREW BEAUTIFULLY IN CALIFORNIA. WHEN THE DEPRESSION ENDED, TILLIE WAS ON HER WAY TO BECOMING THE PRESIDENT OF ONE OF THE BIGGEST FOOD COMPANIES IN AMERICA.

WHY DID TILLIE WANT TO GROW HER TOMATOES IN THE UNITED STATES?

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GRANDMA MOSES (1860-1961)

IT'S NEVER TOO LATE TO BECOME AN ARTIST! GRANDMA MOSES DID NOT START PAINTING UNTIL SHE WAS OVER SEVENTY YEARS OLD.

AS A YOUNGSTER, SHE LIKED TO DRAW PICTURES AND THEN COLOR THEM IN WITH THE JUICE FROM BERRIES. BUT WHEN SHE GREW UP, SHE WAS TOO BUSY RUNNING HER FARM TO DRAW PICTURES. SHE DID NOT START PAINTING AGAIN UNTIL SHE WAS TOO OLD TO DO FARM WORK.

GRANDMA MOSES PAINTED BEAUTIFUL OUTDOOR SCENES LIKE THE KIND YOU SEE ON CHRISTMAS CARDS. FOR A WHILE SHE GAVE HER PAINTINGS AWAY, NEVER DREAMING THAT SHE COULD SELL THEM. SHE WENT ON PAINTING UNTIL SHE WAS ONE HUNDRED YEARS OLD, AND BECAME ONE OF AMERICA'S BEST-LOVED PAINTERS.

WHY DO YOU THINK GRANDMA MOSES STARTED PAINTING?

LOUISA MAY ALCOTT (1832-1888)

LOUISA MAY ALCOTT LOVED TO MAKE UP STORIES AND PLAYS FOR HER SISTERS TO ACT OUT. WHEN SHE GREW UP, SHE WROTE ONE OF THE POPULAR BOOKS FOR YOUNG PEOPLE.

LOUISA TRIED SEVERAL JOBS TO HELP MAKE MONEY TO PAY HER FAMILY'S BILLS. THEN ONE DAY A MAGAZINE BOUGHT A STORY SHE HAD WRITTEN. SOON SHE STARTED USING ALL HER SPARE TIME TO WRITE STORIES. YEARS LATER, LOUISA WROTE <u>LITTLE WOMEN</u>.

<u>LITTLE WOMEN</u> IS ABOUT THE ADVENTURES OF THE MARCH FAMILY. MANY OF THE THINGS IN THE BOOK REALLY HAPPENED TO LOUISA AND HER SISTERS. BUT THE ALCOTTS WERE NOT ALWAYS AS HAPPY AS THE MARCHES.

<u>LITTLE WOMEN</u> WAS SUCH A SUCCESS THAT LOUISA WAS ABLE TO PAY OFF ALL HER FAMILY'S DEBTS AND HELP HER YOUNGER SISTER, MAY, GO TO ART SCHOOL.

HOW DID LOUISA USE HER TALENT TO HELP HER FAMILY?

MARY CASSATT (1845-1926)

MARY CASSATT KNEW AT AN EARLY AGE THAT SHE WANTED TO BE A PAINTER. HER FATHER DID NOT APPROVE, BUT IN THE END HE ALLOWED HER TO GO TO ART SCHOOL.

MARY WAS A TALENTED ARTIST. SHE WENT TO EUROPE TO STUDY WITH THE GREAT PAINTERS. IN PARIS SHE WAS PART OF A SPECIAL GROUP OF ARTISTS WHO PAINTED IN A NEW STYLE. AS THIS NEW STYLE BECAME POPULAR, SO DID THE PAINTINGS OF MARY CASSATT.

MARY HAD MANY FRIENDS WHO WERE PAINTERS. SHE HELPED THEM SELL THEIR PAINTINGS TO HER FRIENDS. SOME GREAT PAINTERS WOULD NEVER HAVE BECOME FAMOUS WITHOUT MARY'S HELP. HER OWN BEST-KNOWN PAINTINGS WERE OF MOTHERS AND CHILDREN. ONE OF THESE WAS SOLD IN 1965 FOR $35,000.

WHY DO YOU THINK MARY CASSATT WANTED TO BE A PAINTER?

DOROTHEA LANGE (1895-1965)

DOROTHEA LANGE COULD HAVE MADE A LOT OF MONEY AS A PHOTOGRAPHER. SHE WAS WELL-KNOWN FOR THE PICTURES SHE HAD TAKEN OF THE RICH PEOPLE OF CALIFORNIA. BUT DOROTHEA DECIDED THERE WERE MORE IMPORTANT THINGS TO PHOTOGRAPH.

DOROTHEA LIVED DURING THE DEPRESSION YEARS. THE DEPRESSION WAS A TIME WHEN MANY PEOPLE WERE POOR AND OUT OF WORK. PEOPLE STOOD IN LONG LINES FOR A BOWL OF FREE SOUP, BECAUSE THEY COULD NOT AFFORD ANY OTHER FOOD. DOROTHEA DECIDED IT WAS MORE IMPORTANT TO TAKE PICTURES OF THESE PEOPLE.

DOROTHEA'S PICTURES OF THE POOR AND HUNGRY WERE SEEN ALL OVER THE WORLD. THROUGH HER PHOTOGRAPHS SHE BECAME ONE OF THE FIRST WOMEN TO BE RECOGNIZED AS AN ARTIST IN THIS FIELD OF PHOTOGRAPHY. SHE RECORDED ONE OF THE MOST IMPORTANT PERIODS IN THE HISTORY OF THE U.S. ON FILM.

IF YOU WERE A PHOTOGRAPHER, WHAT WOULD YOU CHOOSE AS YOUR SUBJECTS?

AGNES DE MILLE (1905-)

AS A YOUNG CHILD, AGNES DE MILLE LOVED TO PRETEND. SOMETIMES SHE WOULD PRETEND SHE WAS A KNIGHT. SHE WOULD BUILD A CASTLE OUT OF BOXES AND CRATES IN THE GARAGE, AND WOULD LEAD ALL THE OTHER CHILDREN IN ACTING OUT STORIES.

WHEN SHE WAS TEN YEARS OLD, AGNES WENT TO SEE A GREAT BALLET DANCER NAMED ANNA PAVLOVA. THIS CHANGED HER LIFE. FROM THEN ON, SHE KNEW SHE WANTED TO TELL STORIES THROUGH DANCING.

AGNES DE MILLE MADE GREAT CHANGES IN AMERICAN DANCE. SHE INVENTED A STYLE OF DANCE THAT WAS NOT LIKE ANYTHING ELSE IN THE WORLD. THIS STYLE WAS FUNNY AND SURPRISING AND EXCITING. AMERICANS WHO HAD NEVER CARED ABOUT DANCE BEFORE STARTED COMING TO SEE THE NEW DANCES BY AGNES DE MILLE. PROBABLY NO ONE ELSE HAS DONE SO MUCH TO MAKE DANCE A POPULAR ART FORM IN THE UNITED STATES THAN AGNES DE MILLE.

WHAT DID AGNES DE MILLE DO TO MAKE DANCE MORE POPULAR IN AMERICA?

EMILY DICKINSON (1830-1886)

AS A GIRL, EMILY DICKINSON LOVED NATURE AND HAD MANY FRIENDS. SHE ALSO LOVED WORDS. IN HER ROOM, EMILY WROTE SECRET POEMS ABOUT ANIMALS AND NATURE. THESE POEMS SHOWED THE JOY SHE FELT TOWARD LIFE.

LATER EMILY SHOWED HER POEMS TO A FAMOUS EDITOR. HE LIKED THE POEMS VERY MUCH, BUT TOLD HER THAT THEY WERE TOO UNUSUAL. EMILY WAS DISAPPOINTED TO HEAR THIS. SHE KEPT WRITING, BUT NO LONGER SHOWED HER POEMS TO ANYONE. FROM THEN ON, SHE SPENT MOST OF HER TIME INDOORS, COOKING AND READING. SHE WROTE HUNDREDS OF LETTERS TO FRIENDS, BUT SHE HARDLY EVER SAW VISITORS.

AFTER EMILY DIED, HER SISTER FOUND HER POEMS IN A SECRET BOX. THERE WERE MORE THAN 1700 OF THEM!

HAD EMILY LIVED, SHE WOULD HAVE BEEN SURPRISED AT WHAT HAPPENED AFTER HER POEMS WERE DISCOVERED! HER POEMS WERE A GREAT SUCCESS AS SOON AS THEY WERE READ BY AN EDITOR. THE POEMS WERE PUBLISHED SOON AFTER HER DEATH. TODAY SHE IS CONSIDERED ONE OF AMERICA'S FINEST POETS.

WHY DO YOU THINK EMILY KEPT HER POEMS A SECRET?

LENORE TAWNEY (1925-)

WEAVING IS ONE OF THE OLDEST CRAFTS. BY WEAVING ONE CAN MAKE RUGS OR CLOTHING OR OTHER USEFUL THINGS. LENORE TAWNEY WAS THE FIRST AMERICAN TO SHOW THAT WEAVING COULD BE AN ART, TOO.

WEAVING IS DONE ON A LOOM WHICH IS A MACHINE THAT WEAVES TWO SETS OF YARN OR STRING TOGETHER. LENORE BOUGHT HER FIRST LOOM WHEN SHE WAS TWENTY-THREE YEARS OLD, AND STARTED STUDYING WITH FAMOUS WEAVERS FROM AROUND THE WORLD.

AFTER MUCH STUDY, SHE FOUND A WAY TO CONTROL THE SHAPE OF HER WEAVING. BEFORE HER ART WORK WAS WELL KNOWN, WEAVINGS WERE FORMED IN THE SHAPE OF A SQUARE OR A RECTANGLE. WITH THIS NEW CONTROL, LENORE COULD WEAVE DESIGNS AND SHAPES THAT HAD NEVER BEEN DONE BEFORE. HER WORKS ENCOURAGED OTHER WEAVERS TO EXPERIMENT WITH DIFFERENT SHAPES AND DESIGNS. TODAY WEAVING IS A POPULAR ART AMONG WOMEN AND MEN OF ALL AGES.

CAN YOU THINK OF ANYTHING YOU USE THAT IS MADE BY WEAVING?

ANTONIA BRICO (1923-)

ANTONIA BRICO CARES ABOUT MUSIC. SHE ALSO CARES ABOUT WOMEN. SHE KNOWS THAT IS IS SOMETIMES HARD FOR WOMEN TO GET JOBS AS MUSICIANS BECAUSE IT HAS BEEN A FIELD WITH FEW WOMEN IN IT. ALL HER LIFE, SHE HAS TRIED TO HELP WOMEN HAVE THE SAME CHANCE AS MEN IN THE MUSIC FIELD.

ANTONIA IS A CONDUCTOR. HER JOB IS TO MAKE ALL THE DIFFERENT MUSICIANS IN AN ORCHESTRA WORK TOGETHER. A MOVIE WAS MADE OF ANTONIA BRICO AT WORK WITH SEVERAL ORCHESTRAS. MANY YEARS AGO SHE HELPED WOMEN MUSICIANS BY STARTING A VERY SPECIAL ORCHESTRA. ALL THE MUSICIANS IN THIS ORCHESTRA WERE WOMEN.

BY HER WORK IN THIS CAREER FIELD, ANTONIA SHOWED PEOPLE THAT WOMEN COULD PLAY MUSIC AS WELL AS MEN. TODAY, IT IS EASIER FOR WOMEN WHO ARE GOOD MUSICIANS TO GET JOBS WITH WELL-KNOWN ORCHESTRAS.

WHY WAS IT SOMETIMES HARD FOR WOMEN TO GET JOBS AS MUSICIANS?

MARTHA GRAHAM (1894-)

WHEN YOU LISTEN TO MUSIC, IT USUALLY MAKES YOU FEEL A CERTAIN WAY. SOME MUSIC MAKES YOU FEEL HAPPY, BUT SOME MUSIC CAN MAKE YOU FEEL SAD. PEOPLE WHO DANCE TO MUSIC MUST DECIDE WHETHER THE MUSIC MAKES THEM FEEL JOY OR SADNESS OR SOME OTHER FEELING. THEN THEY MUST FIND A WAY TO SHOW THIS FEELING TO THE AUDIENCE BY THE MOVEMENT OF THEIR BODIES.

ONE OF THE GREAT DANCERS OF OUR TIME IS NAMED MARTHA GRAHAM. SHE HAS CREATED A TOTAL OF ONE HUNDRED FORTY-FOUR BALLETS, MANY OF WHICH ARE THE BEST ANY AMERICAN HAS DONE. SHE HAS ALSO FOUNDED A SCHOOL FOR MODERN DANCE. SOME OF THE BEST YOUNG DANCERS IN THE UNITED STATES HAVE GRADUATED FROM HER SCHOOL.

THE BEST DANCERS ARE THOSE PEOPLE LIKE MARTHA GRAHAM WHO ARE ABLE TO MAKE THE AUDIENCE FEEL CLOSE TO THE MUSIC AND AT THE SAME TIME UNDERSTAND THE MEANING OF THE BALLET'S STORY.

NEXT TIME YOU LISTEN TO SOME MUSIC, THINK ABOUT HOW IT MAKES YOU FEEL. HOW WOULD YOU SHOW THIS FEELING IF YOU WERE A DANCER?

MARIAN ANDERSON (1903-)

EVEN AS CHILD, MARIAN ANDERSON HAD A BEAUTIFUL VOICE. AFTER SINGING IN HER CHURCH CHOIR FOR MANY YEARS, SHE WON A SINGING CONTEST THAT STARTED HER CAREER. ONE FAMOUS MUSICIAN SAID THAT A VOICE LIKE MARIAN'S COMES ALONG ONLY ONCE IN A HUNDRED YEARS. MARIAN'S CAREER DID NOT GO SMOOTHLY AT FIRST. ONCE MARIAN WAS GOING TO GIVE A CONCERT IN WASHINGTON, D.C. AT THE LAST MINUTE, THE OWNERS OF THE CONCERT HALL REFUSED TO LET HER SING THERE BECAUSE SHE WAS BLACK. MANY PEOPLE WERE ANGRY ABOUT THIS. ELEANOR ROOSEVELT, THE WIFE OF THE PRESIDENT, SOLVED THE PROBLEM BY HAVING MARIAN GIVE A BIG CONCERT OUTDOORS. THIS WAS ONE OF HER GREATEST CONCERTS. MARIAN WENT ON TO BECOME A FAMOUS CONCERT SINGER.

IN 1955, MARIAN JOINED THE METROPOLITAN OPERA COMPANY AS A LEADING SINGER. SHE WAS THE FIRST BLACK SINGER TO DO THIS. THIS MADE IT MUCH EASIER FOR OTHER YOUNG BLACK SINGERS TO HAVE A CAREER AS "PROFESSIONAL OPERA SINGERS."

WHY DID SOME PEOPLE TRY TO STOP MARIAN FROM SINGING IN WASHINGTON, D.C.?

GEORGIA O'KEEFE (1887-)

GEORGIA O'KEEFE IS ONE OF THE GREAT ARTISTS OF OUR TIME. TODAY SHE IS IN HER NINETIES, AND SHE CONTINUES TO WORK ACTIVELY.

GEORGIA'S LOVE FOR NATURE HAS ALWAYS BEEN A PART OF HER ART. SHE LIVES IN A HOUSE IN THE DESERT, WHERE SHE COLLECTS THE ROCKS AND BONES SHE FINDS THERE. HER DRAWINGS AND PAINTINGS SHOW HER INTEREST IN THE DIFFERENT SHAPES AND COLORS FOUND IN NATURE.

GEORGIA BELIEVES THAT AN ARTIST SHOULD NEVER BE AFRAID TO TRY NEW THINGS. RECENTLY SHE WROTE A BOOK ABOUT HER LIFE AND STARTED WORKING WITH POTTERY FOR THE FIRST TIME. AT THE AGE OF NINETY-TWO, SHE IS STILL TRYING A NEW KIND OF ART.

WHY HAS GEORGIA O'KEEFE WORKED WITH SO MANY KINDS OF ART?

WILLA CATHER (1873-1947)

WILLA CATHER GREW UP IN THE TOWN OF RED CLOUD, NEBRASKA. THE LAND AROUND RED CLOUD WAS VERY FLAT. WHEREVER YOU STOOD, YOU COULD SEE FOR MILES AND MILES. WILLA WAS FOND OF THE PEOPLE WHO LIVED HERE. SHE GREW UP TO BE KNOWN AS ONE OF AMERICA'S BEST WRITERS WHO WROTE LOVING STORIES ABOUT THE PEOPLE SHE HAD KNOWN IN RED CLOUD.

EARLY IN LIFE WILLA CATHER WANTED TO WRITE STORIES AND NOVELS, BUT SHE DID NOT THINK SHE COULD EARN ENOUGH MONEY THAT WAY. SO WILLA WORKED FOR A NEWSPAPER. SHE MET MANY PEOPLE DURING THOSE YEARS.

FINALLY SHE DECIDED THAT SHE WOULD HAVE TO QUIT HER JOB IF SHE EVER WANTED TO BE A WRITER. FROM THEN ON, SHE SPENT ALL HER TIME WRITING. HER STORIES WERE FOND RECOLLECTIONS OF THE PEOPLE AND PLACES WHICH HAD BEEN A PART OF HER LIFE.

IF YOU WERE A WRITER, WHO WOULD BE A PERSON OR PLACE YOU WOULD CHOOSE TO DESCRIBE IN YOUR BOOK?

GWENDOLYN BROOKS (1917-)

POETS OFTEN WRITE ABOUT THEIR OWN LIVES IN THEIR POETRY. WRITING A POEM IS A WAY OF TRYING TO UNDERSTAND OURSELVES AND OTHERS. GWENDOLYN BROOKS USES HER POETRY TO WRITE ABOUT THE JOY AND SADNESS OF BLACK PEOPLE.

GWENDOLYN GREW UP IN CHICAGO. SHE NEVER FORGOT THE PEOPLE WHO LIVED AROUND HER WHEN SHE WAS A GIRL. LATER SHE WROTE MANY OF HER BEST POEMS ABOUT THESE PEOPLE. HER POEMS SHOW WHAT IT IS LIKE TO BE A BLACK PERSON IN AMERICA.

TODAY, GWENDOLYN BROOKS HELPS YOUNG PEOPLE WHO WANT TO WRITE. SHE TEACHES THEM HOW TO USE POETRY TO UNDERSTAND THEIR WORK AND TO USE PEOPLE AS A PART OF THEIR POETRY.

DO YOU HAVE A FAVORITE POEM? WHAT WAS THE POET TRYING TO SAY TO YOU?

MALVINA HOFFMAN (? - 1966)

MALVINA HOFFMAN LOVED TO USE HER HANDS. SHE KNEW AT AN EARLY AGE THAT SHE WANTED TO BE AN ARTIST. MALVINA BECAME A SCULPTOR -- AN ARTIST WHO CREATES WITH HER HANDS. A SCULPTOR CAN CHOOSE MANY DIFFERENT MATERIALS TO WORK WITH -- CLAY, METAL, WIRE OR PLASTICS, FOR EXAMPLE.

ONE OF MALVINA'S FIRST WORKS WAS A CLAY SCULPTURE OF HER FATHER AS HE PLAYED THE PIANO. MALVINA SHAPED THE CLAY UNTIL IT LOOKED LIKE HER FATHER FROM EVERY ANGLE. SHE ALSO MADE IT SHOW HER FATHER'S DEEP LOVE FOR MUSIC.

MALVINA IS FAMOUS FOR HER SCULPTURES OF MEN AND WOMEN DANCING. BUT HER MOST WELL-KNOWN WORK IS IN A MUSEUM IN CHICAGO. THE MUSEUM SENT MALVINA TO ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD TO STUDY THE FACES OF THE PEOPLE WHO LIVED THERE. AFTER FIVE YEARS OF WORK, SHE HAD DONE ONE HUNDRED LIFE-SIZE SCULPTURES SHOWING EVERY TYPE OF PERSON WHO LIVED IN THE WORLD. THIS PIECE OF ART IS A TRIBUTE TO HER ACHIEVEMENTS IN THE FIELD OF FINE ARTS.

IF YOU WERE A SCULPTOR, WHAT WOULD YOU CHOOSE TO MAKE?

MARIA TALLCHIEF (1925-)

MARIA TALLCHIEF GREW UP ON AN INDIAN RESERVATION WHERE HER GRANDFATHER HAD BEEN A CHIEF OF THE TRIBE.

MARIA'S MOTHER GAVE HER A STRONG LOVE FOR BOTH MUSIC AND DANCE. FOR YEARS, MARIA COULD NOT DECIDE WHETHER TO BE A MUSICIAN OR A DANCER. SHE PLAYED THE PIANO BEAUTIFULLY. BUT SHE HAD AN EVEN GREATER TALENT FOR DANCING.

MARIA BECAME ONE OF AMERICA'S FINEST BALLERINAS. HER CAREER LASTED FOR MORE THEN TWENTY YEARS. SHE USED THE INDIAN CULTURE IN CREATING HER DANCES. ONE OF HER GREATEST DANCES WAS "THE FIREBIRD," IN WHICH SHE PLAYED A BIRD WITH MAGICAL POWERS.

AFTER MARIA ENDED HER DANCING CAREER, SHE WORKED FOR THE RIGHTS OF INDIANS IN THE UNITED STATES. HER LOVE AND PRIDE FOR HER PEOPLE WAS ALWAYS AN IMPORTANT PART OF HER LIFE.

HOW DID MARIA SHOW HER LOVE FOR AMERICAN INDIANS?

SARAH CALDWELL (1928-)

WHEN SARAH CALDWELL WAS A YOUNG WOMAN, SHE HAD TO MAKE A CHOICE. BECAUSE SHE WAS A GIFTED MUSICIAN, A FAMOUS ORCHESTRA ASKED HER TO PLAY THE VIOLIN WITH THEM. BUT SARAH WANTED TO DO MORE THAN PLAY THE VIOLIN. SHE WANTED TO CONDUCT AN OPERA!

AN OPERA IS A STORY OR PLAY TOLD WITH MUSIC. MANY SINGERS AND MUSICIANS MUST WORK TOGETHER TO CREATE AN OPERA. THE CONDUCTOR IS RESPONSIBLE FOR DIRECTING THE SINGERS AND MUSICIANS AND WORKING WITH THESE TWO GROUPS TOGETHER.

SARAH CALDWELL REACHED HER GOAL IN LIFE. SHE IS ONE OF THE GREAT OPERA CONDUCTORS IN AMERICA. SHE HAS HER OWN OPERA COMPANY IN BOSTON, WHERE SHE WORKS HARD TO MAKE ALL HER OPERAS NEW AND EXCITING. SHE HAS NEVER BEEN SORRY THAT SHE DECIDED TO BE A CONDUCTOR.

AN OPERA IS A STORY TOLD WITH MUSIC. HAVE YOU EVER HEARD A STORY TOLD WITH MUSIC? WAS IT AN OPERA?

BESSIE SMITH (1895-1937)

BESSIE SMITH WAS PROBABLY THE GREATEST "BLUES" SINGER WHO EVER LIVED. "BLUES" MUSIC MAKES YOU FEEL "BLUE" BECAUSE THE MUSIC IS FULL OF SADNESS. IT FIRST BECAME POPULAR AMONG BLACK PEOPLE IN THE SOUTH, WHO LIKED TO SING ABOUT THE HARD TIMES THEY LIVED IN.

BESSIE GREW UP IN TENNESSEE. PEOPLE SAW HER MUSICAL TALENT AT AN EARLY AGE. WHEN SHE WAS STILL YOUNG, SHE TRAVELED AROUND THE SOUTH, SINGING WITH A CARNIVAL. SHE SAW MANY SAD PEOPLE ON THESE TRAVELS. BESSIE UNDERSTOOD THEIR SADNESS. SHE WAS SUCH A GREAT BLUES SINGER BECAUSE SHE COMMUNICATED THESE FEELINGS THROUGH HER MUSIC.

ALL HER LIFE, BESSIE SANG ABOUT THE LIVES OF BLACK PEOPLE IN THE UNITED STATES. SHE WAS SO GOOD THAT MANY OTHER SINGERS TRIED TO BE LIKE HER. BUT NO ONE COULD SING QUITE LIKE BESSIE SMITH.

WHAT MADE BESSIE SUCH A GREAT "BLUES" SINGER?

JUDY CHICAGO (1939-)

JUDY CHICAGO IS AN ARTIST WITH A SPECIAL PURPOSE. SHE IS A PAINTER AND SCULPTOR WHO HAS WORKED TO HELP OTHER WOMEN SUCCEED AS ARTISTS.

JUDY'S LATEST ART WORK SHOWS HER SPECIAL CONCERN FOR WOMEN. THIS WORK TOOK FIVE YEARS TO FINISH. IT IS SO BIG THAT IT FILLS A WHOLE ROOM. THIS PIECE OF ART IS CALLED "THE DINNER PARTY."

FOR THE "DINNER PARTY," JUDY IMAGINED THAT THIRTY NINE OF THE GREATEST WOMEN IN HISTORY WERE SITTING DOWN FOR A MEAL. THE TABLE WAS IN THE SHAPE OF A TRIANGLE. FOR EACH WOMAN, JUDY MADE A SPECIAL PLATE, CUP, FORK, SPOON, AND KNIFE TO SHOW THE WOMAN'S PERSONALITY.

WITH THE "DINNER PARTY," JUDY CHICAGO HOPED TO REMIND PEOPLE OF THE IMPORTANCE OF WOMEN AT ALL TIMES IN HISTORY, IN ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD.

IF YOU WERE AN ARTIST AND WANTED TO SHOW THE IMPORTANCE OF WOMEN IN HISTORY, WHAT WOULD YOU CREATE?

JUDITH EDELMAN (1923-)

DID YOU EVER THINK OF A HOUSE AS A WORK OF ART? IT CAN BE. IF THE PERSON WHO BUILDS THE HOUSE USES NEW AND CLEVER IDEAS, THAT PERSON IS A KIND OF ARTIST. ARTISTS WHO DESIGN A HOUSE OR BUILDING AND DECIDE WHAT IT WILL LOOK LIKE ARE CALLED ARCHITECTS.

ONCE THERE WERE MANY WOMEN ARCHITECTS IN AMERICA. BUT AS BIG COMPANIES TOOK OVER THIS TYPE OF WORK, IT BECAME HARDER FOR WOMEN TO GET THESE JOBS.

JUDITH EDELMAN IS AN ARCHITECT WHO WANTS TO CHANGE THIS JOB SITUATION. SHE AND HER HUSBAND HAVE THEIR OWN COMPANY. JUDITH KNOWS THAT WOMEN HAVE LOTS OF IDEAS FOR DESIGNING NEW KINDS OF HOUSES AND BUILDINGS. HER COMPANY ENCOURAGES WOMEN TO TAKE JOBS AS ARCHITECTS. SLOWLY BUT SURELY, SHE IS MAKING IT EASIER FOR THESE WOMEN TO USE THEIR IDEAS IN THIS JOB FIELD.

IF YOU WERE AN ARCHITECT, WHAT KIND OF HOUSE WOULD YOU PLAN TO LIVE IN?

HELEN HAYES (1900-)

HELEN HAYES BECAME AN ACTRESS WHEN SHE WAS FIVE YEARS OLD. SINCE THEN, SHE HAS NEVER STOPPED ACTING. TODAY SHE IS ONE OF AMERICA'S GREAT ARTISTS OF THE THEATRE.

HELEN HAYES HAS DONE DIFFERENT KINDS OF ACTING. SHE HAS BEEN IN MOVIES AND ON TELEVISION. BUT HER FAVORITE KIND OF ACTING IS ON A STAGE, IN FRONT OF A LIVE AUDIENCE. ONLY BEFORE A LIVE AUDIENCE CAN AN ARTIST HEAR THE SOUND OF APPLAUSE.

HELEN KNOWS THAT LIFE IS NOT ALWAYS EASY FOR YOUNG ACTORS. MANY OF THEM WORK FOR YEARS AND YEARS WITHOUT EVER GETTING A CHANCE TO ACT WITH A MAJOR THEATRE COMPANY. IN RECENT YEARS, HELEN HAS WORKED FOR THE ACTORS FUND, WHICH IS A FUND TO HELP YOUNG ACTORS. THIS IS HER WAY TO ENCOURAGE TALENTED ACTORS IN AMERICA TO HAVE A FUTURE IN THE THEATRE.

WHY DOES HELEN HAYES WANT TO HELP YOUNG ACTORS?

LORETTA LYNN (1935-)

LORETTA LYNN GREW UP IN A COAL MINING TOWN. SHE OFTEN LISTENED TO COUNTRY SINGERS ON THE RADIO. SHE NEVER DREAMED SHE WOULD SOMEDAY BE A FAMOUS COUNTRY SINGER HERSELF.

LORETTA WAS MARRIED WHEN SHE WAS FOURTEEN. SHE AND HER HUSBAND WERE TOO POOR TO BUY WEDDING RINGS. YEARS LATER, HER HUSBAND BOUGHT HER SOMETHING ELSE. HE BOUGHT LORETTA A GUITAR.

LORETTA TAUGHT HERSELF HOW TO PLAY THE GUITAR, AND STARTED SINGING IN A SMALL RESTAURANT. PEOPLE ENJOYED HER SINGING SO MUCH THAT SHE DECIDED TO MAKE A RECORD. SOON SHE WAS FAMOUS ALL OVER THE COUNTRY.

LORETTA'S SONGS ARE ABOUT EVERY-DAY PEOPLE AND THEIR PROBLEMS. HER MUSIC HAS MADE HER A TOP COUNTRY SINGER FOR THE PAST TEN YEARS.

HAVE YOU EVER HEARD COUNTRY MUSIC? IS IT ONE OF YOUR FAVORITE KINDS OF MUSIC?

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SOJOURNER TRUTH (1797-1883)

SOJOURNER TRUTH WAS A SLAVE WHO RAN AWAY FROM HER MASTER. SHE WAS NEARLY FIFTY YEARS OLD WHEN SHE RAN AWAY. SHE KNEW THAT THE ONLY WAY TO CHANGE PEOPLE'S MINDS ABOUT SLAVERY WAS TO TALK TO THEM, FACE TO FACE. SO SOJOURNER DECIDED TO TRAVEL OVER ALL THE COUNTRY, TELLING PEOPLE THE TRUTH ABOUT SLAVERY.

SOJOURNER TRUTH WAS A GREAT SPEAKER. WHEN SHE WAS YOUNG, SHE PRACTICED BY SPEAKING ALONE IN THE WOODS WHERE NO ONE COULD HEAR HER. WHEN SHE GREW UP, PEOPLE CAME FROM ALL OVER TO HEAR HER SPEAK. SHE TOLD THEM ABOUT THE EVILS OF SLAVERY. MANY PEOPLE JOINED HER IN HER FIGHT TO END SLAVERY AFTER HEARING SOJOURNER SPEAK.

SOJOURNER TRUTH WAS AWAY FROM HER HOME AND FAMILY AS SHE TRAVELED FROM PLACE TO PLACE. THROUGH HER PUBLIC APPEARANCES AND WITH SPEECHES ALL OVER THE COUNTRY, OTHER PEOPLE BEGAN TO SEE THE TRUTH ABOUT SLAVERY. HER GRAVE IS IN BATTLE CREEK, MICHIGAN.

WHAT DID SOJOURNER TRUTH WANT TO ACCOMPLISH AS SHE TRAVELED THE COUNTRY MAKING SPEECHES?

SARAH AND ANGELINA GRIMKE (1792-1873 AND 1805-1879)

SARAH AND ANGELINA GRIMKE WERE CHILDREN IN A RICH SOUTHERN FAMILY. AS CHILDREN THEY WERE SERVED BY MANY SLAVES. BUT AS THEY GREW UP, BOTH GIRLS DECIDED IT WAS WRONG FOR ONE PERSON TO OWN ANOTHER PERSON AS A SLAVE.

THE TWO SISTERS HATED SLAVERY SO MUCH THAT THEY MOVED NORTH, WHERE FEWER PEOPLE OWNED SLAVES. BUT EVEN IN THE NORTH, ANGELINA GRIMKE COULD NOT FORGET HER FEELINGS ABOUT SLAVERY. SHE WROTE LETTERS TO THE PEOPLE OF THE SOUTH, EXPLAINING WHY SLAVERY WAS WRONG. SOON SARAH GRIMKE STARTED WRITING, TOO. SHE ASKED SOUTHERN PREACHERS TO HELP END SLAVERY.

MANY PEOPLE FROM BOTH THE NORTH AND THE SOUTH WERE SURPRISED THAT TWO WOMEN FROM THE SOUTH WOULD STAND UP FOR THE SLAVES. THROUGH THEIR BRAVE SPEECHES AND LETTERS, THE GRIMKE SISTERS WORKED TO MAKE AMERICA A FREE NATION FOR EVERYONE.

WHY DID THE GRIMKE SISTERS WANT TO END SLAVERY?

EMMA HART WILLARD (1787-1870)

EMMA HART WILLARD'S FAMILY RAISED SHEEP ON THEIR FARM. AS A SMALL CHILD, EMMA LEARNED THAT THE WOOL FROM THE SHEEP WAS SORTED INTO THREE PARTS. THE BEST WOOL WAS GIVEN TO THE FATHER. THE NEXT BEST WOOL WAS GIVEN TO THE MEN IN THE FAMILY. AND THE POOREST WOOL WAS GIVEN TO THE WOMEN.

AS EMMA GREW UP, SHE LEARNED THAT EDUCATION WAS GIVEN OUT AS WOOL WAS. THE BEST EDUCATION WAS GIVEN TO MEN, AND THE POOREST EDUCATION WAS GIVEN TO WOMEN. EMMA KNEW THAT THIS WAS WRONG, AND THAT WOMEN DESERVED THE SAME CHANCE TO BE EDUCATED. IT WAS HARD TO CONVINCE OTHER PEOPLE, HOWEVER, TO BELIEVE THIS IDEA.

AFTER MANY YEARS OF HARD WORK, EMMA WILLARD STARTED A SCHOOL FOR WOMEN THAT WAS AS GOOD AS ANY SCHOOL FOR MEN. THIS WAS ONE OF THE FIRST STEPS TAKEN TO MAKE PEOPLE SEE THAT WOMEN HAD THE SAME RIGHT TO AN EDUCATION AS MEN.

WHAT DID EMMA LEARN FROM THE WAY WOOL WAS GIVEN OUT ON HER FARM?

SUSAN B. ANTHONY (1820-1906)

SUSAN B. ANTHONY WAS A GREAT WOMAN WHO WORKED ALL HER LIFE TO GIVE WOMEN THE SAME RIGHTS AS MEN.

SUSAN WAS LUCKY, IN MANY WAYS. MOST WOMEN IN HER TIME WERE TOLD THEY DID NOT NEED AN EDUCATION. THEY WERE TOLD THEY SHOULD NOT USE THEIR MINDS LIKE MEN OR TRY TO MAKE CHANGES. SUSAN WAS LUCKY BECAUSE HER FATHER ENCOURAGED HER TO LEARN AND STAND UP FOR WHAT SHE BELIEVED TO BE IMPORTANT TO HER. HE HELPED SUSAN GET A GOOD EDUCATION AND TO THINK WITH AN OPEN MIND.

SUSAN DECIDED THAT WOMEN WOULD NEVER BE EQUAL TO MEN UNTIL THEY WERE ALLOWED TO VOTE. SHE SPENT OVER SEVENTY YEARS TRYING TO GET A LAW PASSED WHICH WOULD GIVE WOMEN THIS RIGHT. YEARS AND YEARS WENT BY WITHOUT SUCCESS.

SUSAN DIED A FEW YEARS BEFORE WOMEN WERE ALLOWED TO VOTE FOR THE FIRST TIME IN 1920. A DOLLAR COIN HAS BEEN PRINTED TO HONOR SUSAN B. ANTHONY FOR HER WORK TO GIVE WOMEN THE RIGHT TO VOTE.

DO YOU THINK IT WAS IMPORTANT FOR WOMEN TO WIN THE RIGHT TO VOTE?

DOROTHEA DIX (1802-1887)

DOROTHEA DIX LIVED ALMOST ONE HUNDRED YEARS AGO. AT THAT TIME PEOPLE DID NOT UNDERSTAND THE NEEDS OF THE MENTALLY ILL. VERY FEW PEOPLE THOUGHT MENTALLY ILL PEOPLE COULD BE HELPED. PEOPLE WITH MENTAL PROBLEMS WERE SOMETIMES TREATED WORSE THAN CRIMINALS. THEY WERE PUT IN CROWDED JAILS AND GIVEN JUST ENOUGH FOOD TO KEEP THEM ALIVE.

DOROTHEA DIX WAS A TEACHER AND WRITER WHO ONE DAY WAS ASKED TO TEACH A CLASS IN A JAIL. DOROTHEA WAS SHOCKED WHEN SHE SAW THE WAY MENTALLY ILL PEOPLE WERE TREATED IN THE JAIL. THAT DAY CHANGED HER LIFE.

FROM THEN ON, DOROTHEA TOURED THE HOSPITALS AND JAILS ALL OVER THE UNITED STATES. SHE WROTE REPORTS ON WHAT SHE SAW. IN ALMOST EVERY CASE, HER REPORTS MADE PEOPLE CHANGE THE WAY MENTALLY ILL PERSONS WERE TREATED. TODAY MENTALLY ILL PEOPLE CAN RECEIVE HELP AND BECOME PRODUCTIVE PEOPLE ONCE AGAIN.

DO YOU KNOW ANYONE WHO HAS HAD A MENTAL HEALTH PROBLEM?

LUCY STONE (1818-1893)

WHEN A MAN AND A WOMAN GET MARRIED, THE WOMAN OFTEN CHANGES HER LAST NAME SO THAT IT WILL BE THE SAME AS HER HUSBAND'S LAST NAME. BUT MANY WOMEN TODAY CHOOSE NOT TO CHANGE THEIR NAMES. ONE OF THE FIRST WOMEN TO DECIDE NOT TO CHANGE HER NAME WHEN SHE MARRIED WAS LUCY STONE.

LUCY DID NOT SEE WHY SHE SHOULD CHANGE HER NAME. SHE BELIEVED THAT IF SHE CHANGED HER NAME IT WOULD MEAN THAT HER HUSBAND WAS MORE IMPORTANT THAN SHE WAS.

EVEN AS A YOUNGSTER, LUCY NOTICED HOW BOYS WERE GIVEN SPECIAL TREATMENT OVER GIRLS. LUCY WAS SMARTER AND COULD RUN FASTER THAN HER BROTHERS, BUT HER BROTHERS WERE GIVEN ALL THE ATTENTION. WHEN SHE GREW UP, SHE BECAME A TEACHER. IT MADE HER ANGRY THAT MEN WHO WERE TEACHERS WERE PAID MORE THAN SHE WAS FOR DOING THE SAME JOB.

LUCY STONE BELIEVED THAT WOMEN SHOULD BE TREATED THE SAME AS MEN. FOR THIS REASON, SHE WORKED FOR WOMEN'S RIGHTS FOR MOST OF HER LIFE. SHE WAS PROUD OF HER NAME AND NEVER GAVE IT UP.

DO YOU THINK IT IS ALL RIGHT FOR A WOMAN TO KEEP HER OWN NAME WHEN SHE MARRIES?

ERNESTINE ROSE (1810-1892)

ERNESTINE ROSE GREW UP IN POLAND. HER MOTHER DIED WHEN SHE WAS SIXTEEN, LEAVING ERNESTINE A GREAT DEAL OF MONEY. BUT ERNESTINE'S FATHER SAID SHE SHOULD GET MARRIED AND GIVE ALL OF THE MONEY TO HER NEW HUSBAND. ERNESTINE DID NOT LIKE THIS IDEA. SHE WANTED TO BE ABLE TO KEEP THE MONEY HER MOTHER HAD LEFT FOR HER.

ERNESTINE WENT TO A JUDGE. THE JUDGE LISTENED TO ERNESTINE'S STORY, AND THEN DECIDED THE MONEY WAS HERS TO KEEP.

IN AMERICA, WOMEN WERE NOT ALWAYS ALLOWED TO KEEP MONEY THAT WAS LEFT TO THEM WHEN THEIR HUSBANDS DIED. WHEN ERNESTINE CAME TO AMERICA, SHE WORKED TO CHANGE THIS. SHE ALSO WORKED TO END SLAVERY AND GIVE WOMEN THE RIGHT TO VOTE.

ERNESTINE ROSE WAS FAMOUS AS A GOOD SPEAKER. EVEN WHEN PEOPLE DISAGREED WITH HER, THEY LISTENED TO WHAT SHE HAD TO SAY. PERHAPS THEY LISTENED BECAUSE THEY KNEW SHE WAS RIGHT.

WHY DID ERNESTINE DISAGREE WITH HER FATHER'S DECISION TO GIVE HER MONEY TO HER HUSBAND?

ESTHER MORRIS (1814-1902)

NO WOMEN WERE ALLOWED TO VOTE IN A NATIONAL ELECTION UNTIL 1920. IN WYOMING, HOWEVER, WOMEN HAD A STATE VOTING RIGHT IN 1869. WYOMING WAS THE FIRST PLACE IN THE NATION TO GIVE WOMEN THE VOTE. THE WOMAN WHO MADE THIS HAPPEN WAS ESTHER MORRIS.

ESTHER MORRIS WAS A BIG WOMAN -- OVER SIX FEET TALL. SHE WAS ALSO VERY SMART. WHEN WYOMING WAS HAVING ITS FIRST ELECTION, ESTHER BECAME FRIENDS WITH SOME POLITICIANS. ONE NIGHT SHE ASKED TWO OF THEM TO COME TO A TEA PARTY. ESTHER KNEW THE TWO MEN WERE RUNNING AGAINST EACH OTHER IN THE ELECTION. AT THE TEA PARTY, SHE MADE BOTH OF THEM PROMISE TO TRY TO PASS A LAW GIVING WOMEN THE VOTE IN WYOMING. THIS WAY, SHE KNEW THAT THE LAW WOULD BE PASSED NO MATTER WHO WON THE ELECTION.

THE PLAN WORKED! THE WINNER OF THE ELECTION KEPT HIS PROMISE, AND IN 1869 WOMEN WERE ALLOWED TO VOTE FOR THE FIRST TIME ANYWHERE IN THE UNITED STATES.

HOW DID ESTHER MORRIS GET WOMEN THE RIGHT TO VOTE IN WYOMING?

SARAH WINNEMUCCA (1844-1891)

WHEN PEOPLE STARTED TAKING OVER THE LANDS OF THE INDIANS, THE INDIANS HAD TO DECIDE WHETHER TO ACCEPT THE NEW PEOPLE OR TO FIGHT THEM. SOME INDIANS GAVE UP THEIR TRIBES AND TRIED TO LIVE THE WAY WHITE PEOPLE LIVED. BUT SOME INDIANS DECIDED THEY WOULD RATHER FIGHT.

SARAH WINNEMUCCA WAS THE DAUGHTER OF AN INDIAN CHIEF. SARAH COULD NOT DECIDE WHAT TO DO. AT FIRST SHE WANTED TO HELP THE NEW PEOPLE, BECAUSE SHE DID NOT WANT TO SEE INDIANS KILLED IN BATTLE. THEN SHE SAW HOW CRUEL SOME OF THE WHITE SETTLERS WERE. HER YOUNGER BROTHER WAS KILLED WHEN SOME WHITE PEOPLE ATTACKED AN INDIAN VILLAGE.

SARAH KNEW THE INDIANS COULD NOT WIN IN A WAR WITH THE NEW SETTLERS. SO SHE TRIED TO GET THE WHITE PEOPLE TO GIVE THE INDIANS CERTAIN LANDS TO LIVE ON. SHE ALSO TRIED TO HELP HER PEOPLE LIVE PEACEFULLY WITH THE NEW SETTLERS.

SARAH WAS NOT ALWAYS SUCCESSFUL. MANY TIMES THE WHITE PEOPLE MADE PROMISES BUT DID NOT KEEP THEM. IN SPITE OF THIS, SARAH NEVER GAVE UP HER STRUGGLE FOR THE RIGHTS OF THE AMERICAN INDIAN.

WHY DIDN'T SARAH WINNEMUCCA WANT HER PEOPLE TO GO TO WAR?

CARRY NATION (1846-1911)

CARRY NATION FOUGHT FOR HER BELIEFS WITH A HATCHET AND A SONG.

CARRY WANTED TO STOP PEOPLE FROM DRINKING BEER AND OTHER KINDS OF ALCOHOL. SHE FELT STRONGLY ABOUT THIS, BECAUSE HER HUSBAND HAD DIED FROM DRINKING TOO MUCH. MANY WOMEN AGREED WITH CARRY NATION, BUT FEW OF THEM FOUGHT ALCOHOL THE WAY SHE DID.

WHEN CARRY FOUND OUT THAT A PLACE WAS SELLING BEER, SHE WOULD GO THERE WITH A GROUP OF WOMEN. FIRST THEY WOULD SING A SONG ABOUT THE DANGERS OF DRINKING. IF PEOPLE KEPT ON DRINKING, SHE THEN TOOK OUT HER HATCHET AND STARTED DESTROYING ALL THE BOTTLES IN THE PLACE. SOMETIMES SHE WOULD WRECK THE TABLES AND CHAIRS, TOO.

FROM THEN ON, WHEN MEN SAW CARRY COMING, THEY PUT DOWN THEIR DRINKS IN A HURRY. TODAY PEOPLE CAN STILL SEE THE TRUTH IN THE WARNINGS OF CARRY NATION OVER ONE HUNDRED YEARS AGO.

DO YOU THINK CARRY WENT TOO FAR IN HER FIGHT AGAINST ALCOHOL?

AMELIA BLOOMER (1818-1894)

HAVE YOU EVER WORN "BLOOMERS"? YOUR MOTHER MIGHT HAVE. BLOOMERS WERE A KIND OF CLOTHING FOR WOMEN. THEY WERE NAMED FOR AMELIA BLOOMER, THE WOMAN WHO MADE THEM POPULAR.

AMELIA BLOOMER WAS AN EDITOR OF A MAGAZINE FOR WOMEN. SHE BELIEVED STRONGLY THAT WOMEN SHOULD HAVE THE SAME RIGHTS AS MEN. SHE ALSO BELIEVED THAT WOMEN'S CLOTHING SHOULD BE LOOSE AND SIMPLE. BLOOMERS WERE A LOOSE FORM OF CLOTHING THAT GAVE WOMEN MORE FREEDOM TO EXERCISE AND RUN THAN THE HEAVY DRESSES WOMEN HAD TO WEAR AT THIS TIME.

SOME PEOPLE LAUGHED AT AMELIA'S BLOOMERS BECAUSE THEY WERE DIFFERENT. BUT SOON WOMEN ALL OVER THE COUNTRY WERE WEARING THIS NEW KIND OF CLOTHING.

LATER ON, BLOOMERS BECAME THE FAVORITE UNIFORM OF WOMEN ATHLETES. PERHAPS YOUR MOTHER WORE BLOOMERS IN GYM CLASS WHEN SHE WAS A GIRL. ASK YOUR PARENTS IF THEY KNOW HOW "BLOOMERS" GOT THEIR NAME.

ELIZABETH CADY STANTON (1815-1902)

ELIZABETH CADY STANTON WAS ELEVEN YEARS OLD WHEN HER BROTHER DIED. AT THAT TIME HER FATHER TURNED TO HER AND SAID, "OH, I WISH YOU WERE A BOY." ELIZABETH KNEW SHE WOULD HAVE TO PROVE TO HER FATHER THAT A DAUGHTER WAS JUST AS GOOD AS A SON!

AS ELIZABETH GREW OLDER, SHE LEARNED THAT MANY PEOPLE HAD IDEAS LIKE HER FATHER'S. THEY THOUGHT THAT WOMEN WERE NOT AS SMART OR AS IMPORTANT AS MEN. THIS WAS WHY WOMEN WERE NOT ALLOWED TO VOTE IN ELECTIONS OR GO TO THE BEST SCHOOLS. SOME PEOPLE EVEN THOUGHT THAT WOMEN SHOULD NOT BE ALLOWED TO RIDE BICYCLES! ELIZABETH SPENT HER LIFE WORKING TO CHANGE THESE IDEAS ABOUT WOMEN.

ELIZABETH CADY STANTON WAS A JOLLY, FRIENDLY PERSON WHO SPOKE OUT FOR EQUAL RIGHTS FOR WOMEN. SHE WORKED SO THAT WOMEN COULD STRIVE TO DO ANYTHING A MAN COULD DO AND HAVE AN EQUAL CHANCE TO REACH THEIR GOALS IN LIFE.

ARE THERE ANY RIGHTS TODAY THAT WOMEN DON'T HAVE?

CARRIE CHAPMAN CATT (1859-1947)

CARRIE CHAPMAN CATT COULD HAVE DONE MANY DIFFERENT THINGS. SHE HAD A TALENT FOR BOTH SPEAKING AND WRITING. SHE COULD HAVE BEEN A TEACHER, AN EDITOR, OR EVEN A POLITICIAN. INSTEAD, CARRIE DECIDED TO HELP WOMEN GET THE RIGHT TO VOTE.

THIS TURNED OUT TO BE A LIFETIME JOB. FIRST WOMEN HAD TO BE CONVINCED THAT IT WAS IMPORTANT FOR THEM TO VOTE. THEN MEN HAD TO BE CONVINCED THAT WOMEN COULD MAKE THEIR OWN DECISIONS. FINALLY, A LAW HAD TO BE PASSED WHICH WOULD ALLOW WOMEN TO VOTE IN ALL ELECTIONS.

IT TOOK A GREAT DEAL OF TIME AND ENERGY TO DO THESE THINGS. IT TOOK A GREAT MANY PEOPLE WORKING TOGETHER. IT ALSO TOOK A PERSON WITH SPECIAL TALENTS TO LEAD THEM. THAT PERSON WAS CARRIE CHAPMAN CATT.

WHY DO YOU THINK CARRIE DECIDED TO HELP WOMEN GET THE VOTE INSTEAD OF BECOMING A TEACHER OR POLITICIAN?

JANE ADDAMS (1860-1935)

JANE ADDAMS HAD ALMOST EVERYTHING ANYONE COULD WANT. SHE GREW UP IN A WEALTHY FAMILY. SHE WENT TO SCHOOL AND GOT A GOOD EDUCATION. SHE TRAVELED ALL OVER THE WORLD. BUT JANE ADDAMS WAS UNHAPPY BECAUSE SHE KNEW THAT OTHER PEOPLE WERE NOT AS FORTUNATE AS SHE HAD BEEN.

JANE WANTED TO DO SOMETHING TO BRING POOR PEOPLE AND RICH PEOPLE CLOSER TOGETHER. SHE WANTED TO HELP THE POOR LIVE BETTER LIVES. SHE WANTED TO HELP THE RICH UNDERSTAND THE PROBLEMS OF THE POOR. SHE DID BOTH THESE THINGS WHEN SHE STARTED HULL HOUSE.

HULL HOUSE WAS A HOME IN A POOR NEIGHBORHOOD OF CHICAGO. ALL PEOPLE WERE ALWAYS WELCOME THERE -- BOTH RICH AND POOR. THE POOR WORKED TOGETHER TO IMPROVE THEIR LIVES, AND THE RICH WERE ABLE TO SEE HOW THE POOR LIVED AND HELP THEM WITH THEIR PROBLEMS.

JANE ADDAMS WORKED AT HULL HOUSE ALL HER LIFE. IN 1931, SHE BECAME THE FIRST WOMAN TO WIN THE NOBEL PEACE PRIZE, ONE OF THE HIGHEST HONORS A PERSON CAN WIN IN THE WORLD.

DO RICH AND POOR PEOPLE OFTEN GET TOGETHER THESE DAYS? WHY OR WHY NOT?

LEONORA O'REILLY (1870-1927)

LEONORA O'REILLY SPENT HER LIFE MAKING FACTORIES BETTER AND SAFER FOR THE PEOPLE WHO WORK IN THEM.

LEONORA STARTED WORKING IN A FACTORY WHEN SHE WAS ELEVEN YEARS OLD. HER MOTHER WORKED IN A FACTORY, TOO. HER MOTHER WOULD WORK FOR TEN HOURS EACH DAY, THEN COME HOME AND DO SEWING FOR OTHER PEOPLE. EVEN WITH ALL THIS WORK, LEONORA AND HER MOTHER HARDLY MADE ENOUGH MONEY TO LIVE ON.

AT THIS TIME, PEOPLE WHO WORKED IN FACTORIES WERE PAID VERY LITTLE MONEY AND WORKED IN DIRTY PLACES. THE OWNERS OF THE FACTORIES DIDN'T CARE ABOUT THE WORKERS, AND DIDN'T LISTEN TO THEIR PROBLEMS. WHEN LEONORA GREW UP, SHE TRIED TO HELP WORKERS CHANGE THE WAY FACTORIES WERE RUN. SHE KNEW THAT THE WORKERS SHOULD NOT WORK UNLESS THEY WERE GIVEN FAIR PAY AND SAFE WORKING CONDITIONS. SHE MADE SURE THAT NO ONE ELSE WOULD HAVE TO WORK UNDER THE SAME CONDITIONS SHE AND HER MOTHER HAD.

HAVE YOU EVERY BEEN IN A LARGE FACTORY? DO YOU THINK YOU WOULD LIKE TO WORK THERE?

ALICE PAUL (1885-1978)

ALICE PAUL WAS A QUAKER WHO BELIEVED ALL WOMEN SHOULD HAVE THE SAME RIGHTS AS MEN. SHE BELIEVED THIS SO STRONGLY THAT SHE WAS ONE OF THE FIRST SUPPORTERS OF THE EQUAL RIGHTS AMENDMENT.

ALMOST NOTHING COULD STOP ALICE PAUL FROM SPEAKING OUT FOR THIS IDEA. WHEREVER SHE WENT, SHE GAVE SPEECHES ON THE RIGHTS OF WOMEN. MANY PEOPLE DID NOT AGREE WITH HER. THEY THOUGHT WOMEN SHOULD STAY IN THEIR HOMES AND LEAVE ALL THE DECISIONS TO MEN. ALICE MADE SURE THESE PEOPLE HEARD WHAT SHE HAD TO SAY. IF THEY IGNORED HER, SHE WOULD JUST TALK LOUDER UNTIL THEY LISTENED.

ALICE PAUL WAS ARRESTED MANY TIMES TALKING SO MUCH. BUT SHE DID NOT MIND BEING ARRESTED, AS LONG AS SHE WAS HELPING WOMEN GET THE RIGHTS THEY DESERVED. BECAUSE OF ALICE PAUL AND MANY OTHER HARD-WORKING WOMEN, WOMEN WERE FINALLY ALLOWED TO VOTE IN 1920.

IF YOU HAD TO GIVE A SPEECH ON SOMETHING YOU BELIEVED STRONGLY, WHAT WOULD YOU TALK ABOUT?

EMMA GOLDMAN (1869-1940)

EMMA GOLDMAN WAS A GREAT SPEAKER. SHE USED THIS TALENT TO TRY TO CHANGE LIFE IN THE UNITED STATES. MANY PEOPLE DID NOT AGREE WITH EMMA'S WAY OF MAKING CHANGES.

EMMA GOLDMAN SPOKE OUT STRONGLY TO SAY THAT EVERYONE SHOULD LIVE BY THEIR OWN RULES, NOT SOMEONE ELSE'S RULES. ONCE SHE TOLD A GROUP OF POOR PEOPLE THAT THEY SHOULD STEAL FOOD IF THEY DID NOT HAVE ENOUGH MONEY TO BUY IT. SHE WAS ARRESTED FOR SAYING THIS, AND HAD TO SPEND A YEAR IN PRISON.

EMMA DID NOT BELIEVE IN VIOLENCE, EITHER. SHE BELIEVED THAT WE ALL HAVE THE RIGHT TO LIVE AS WE PLEASE. SOMETIMES IT IS HARD TO KNOW HOW WE WANT TO LIVE, BUT EMMA BELIEVED THAT WE SHOULD ALL MAKE THIS DECISION FOR OURSELVES.

DO YOU THINK IT IS IMPORTANT TO HAVE RULES? CAN YOU THINK OF A GOOD RULE?

ROSA PARKS (1913-)

ROSA PARKS DID NOT COME FROM A RICH OR FAMOUS FAMILY. YET THIS BLACK WOMAN MADE HISTORY BY ONE SMALL ACTION SHE TOOK. SHE REFUSED TO GIVE UP HER SEAT ON A BUS.

USUALLY ROSA WALKED HOME FROM WORK BECAUSE SHE DID NOT LIKE THE UNFAIR WAY BLACK PEOPLE WERE TREATED ON THE BUSES. IN 1954, THERE WAS A RULE THAT BLACK PEOPLE HAD TO SIT AT THE BACK OF ALL BUSES. IF ALL THE SEATS ON THE BUS WERE TAKEN, BLACK PEOPLE HAD TO STAND UP WHILE WHITE PEOPLE SAT DOWN.

THIS RULE MADE ROSA PARKS VERY ANGRY. ONE DAY, WHEN A WHITE MAN TOLD HER TO GIVE UP HER SEAT, SHE REFUSED TO STAND UP. SHE SAID THAT SHE HAD AS MUCH RIGHT TO THE SEAT AS ANYONE.

ROSA PARKS WAS ARRESTED THAT DAY FOR NOT GIVING UP HER BUS SEAT. BLACK PEOPLE ALL OVER THE CITY DECIDED THAT THE TIME HAD COME TO FIGHT FOR THEIR RIGHTS. TWENTY-FIVE YEARS LATER PEOPLE STILL REMEMBER ROSA PARKS AND THEY CONTINUE TO STAND UP FOR THE RIGHTS OF BLACK PERSONS TO BE TREATED AS FIRST-CLASS CITIZENS OF THE UNITED STATES.

WAS ROSA PARKS' ACTION ON THE BUS COURAGEOUS?

CORETTA SCOTT KING (1927-)

MARTIN LUTHER KING, JR., WAS A GREAT INDIVIDUAL WHO FOUGHT FOR THE CIVIL RIGHTS OF BLACK PEOPLE IN AMERICA. WHEN HE WAS KILLED IN 1968, HIS WIFE, CORETTA, CONTINUED THIS WORK.

CORETTA SCOTT KING BELIEVES THAT IT IS WRONG TO USE VIOLENCE TO MAKE CHANGES. WHEN BLACK PEOPLE FIRST STARTED TO WORK FOR CIVIL RIGHTS, SHE AND HER HUSBAND LED LONG MARCHES THROUGH THE CITIES OF AMERICA. BY MARCHING INSTEAD OF FIGHTING, THEY MADE PEOPLE LISTEN TO THEM.

CORETTA KING HELPED BLACKS GET BETTER EDUCATIONS, BETTER JOBS, AND BETTER HOMES. SHE HELPED THEM GET THE SAME CIVIL RIGHTS THAT WHITE PEOPLE HAVE. TODAY SHE CONTINUES TO SPEAK OUT FOR CIVIL RIGHTS AND PEACE.

WHY DOES MRS. KING THINK IT WAS WRONG TO USE VIOLENCE?

MARGARET KUHN (1905-)

SOMETIMES WE FORGET ALL THE THINGS THAT ELDERLY PEOPLE CAN DO. WE THINK THAT JUST BECAUSE PEOPLE ARE GROWING OLD, THEY DON'T WANT TO DO ANYTHING EXCEPT WATCH T.V. AND SIT IN ROCKING CHAIRS. MARGARET KUHN IS TRYING TO CHANGE THESE SILLY IDEAS ABOUT OLD PEOPLE.

IN 1970, MARGARET STARTED A GROUP CALLED THE GRAY PANTHERS. THIS IS A GROUP WORKING TO SHOW THAT SENIOR CITIZENS CAN STILL BE BUSY, PRODUCTIVE AND USEFUL TO OTHER PEOPLE.

SOMETIMES COMPANIES MAKE PEOPLE QUIT WORKING WHEN THEY REACH A CERTAIN AGE. MARGARET KUHN AND THE GRAY PANTHERS ARE TRYING TO CHANGE THIS SO THAT PEOPLE CAN WORK AS LONG AS THEY WANT. THE GRAY PANTHERS ALSO WANT TO IMPROVE THE HEALTH CARE GIVEN TO OLDER PEOPLE.

THROUGH THE WORK OF MARGARET KUHN, PEOPLE ARE LEARNING THAT GROWING OLD DOES NOT MEAN GROWING INACTIVE AND BORED.

WHY DID MARGARET KUHN NAME HER GROUP THE GRAY PANTHERS?

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ELENOR AND VIRGINIA DARE (1587-?)

AMERICA WAS ONCE A WILD, UNEXPLORED LAND. EXCEPT FOR INDIANS, THE FIRST PEOPLE TO LIVE IN AMERICA CAME FROM EUROPE. THEY WERE BRAVE PIONEERS WHO WANTED TO SEE IF THEY COULD BUILD VILLAGES AND TOWNS IN THIS NEW WORLD OF AMERICA.

TWO OF THESE PIONEERS WERE ELENOR DARE AND HER HUSBAND. ELENOR CAME ON A BIG SHIP FROM ENGLAND TO LIVE IN THE STATE WE NOW CALL VIRGINIA. AFTER THE LONG JOURNEY, SHE GAVE BIRTH TO A BABY GIRL. SINCE THIS WAS THE FIRST CHILD BORN IN VIRGINIA, THEY NAMED HER VIRGINIA DARE.

LIFE WAS NOT EASY FOR THESE PIONEERS. MANY OF THEM DIED FROM HUNGER AND THE COLD WINTERS. OTHERS HAD TO GIVE UP THEIR HOMES TO GO LIVE WITH FRIENDLY INDIANS. TODAY NO ONE KNOWS WHAT HAPPENED TO ELENOR DARE AND HER DAUGHTER VIRGINIA, THE FIRST PIONEER CHILD BORN IN THE NEW WORLD.

DO YOU THINK ELENOR DARE WAS AN ADVENTURER? WHY OR WHY NOT?

SARAH KEMBLE KNIGHT (1666-1727)

ONE DAY SARAH KEMBLE KNIGHT DECIDED TO GO TRAVELING. THIS WAS UNUSUAL BECAUSE SARAH LIVED WHEN AMERICA WAS STILL A VERY ROUGH LAND. PEOPLE DID NOT LIKE TO TRAVEL ANY MORE THAN THEY HAD TO BECAUSE IT WAS TOO DIFFICULT. BUT SARAH GOT ONTO A HORSE ONE DAY AND RODE OFF TO THE NORTH. WHEN SHE CAME TO A PLACE SHE LIKED, SHE WOULD STAY THERE A FEW DAYS. THEN SHE WOULD RIDE ON TO A NEW PLACE. ALONG THE WAY SHE MET INTERESTING PEOPLE AND FACED MANY DANGERS. SHE WROTE ABOUT ALL THESE THINGS IN A DIARY, WHICH IS CALLED THE JOURNAL OF MADAME KNIGHT. THIS JOURNAL GIVES US A GOOD IDEA OF WHAT THE PEOPLE AND PLACES OF AMERICA WERE LIKE OVER TWO HUNDRED YEARS AGO. PERHAPS SOMEDAY YOU WILL WANT TO READ SARAH KNIGHT'S DIARY TO FIND OUT WHAT IT WAS LIKE TO TRAVEL IN AMERICA WHEN THERE WERE ONLY HORSES, VERY FEW ROADS, AND UNKNOWN ADVENTURES EVERYWHERE.

HAVE YOU EVER KEPT A DIARY? DID YOU WRITE ABOUT ANY ADVENTURES YOU HAD?

DEBORAH SAMSON (1760-?)

IN 1776, OUR COUNTRY WAS FIGHTING A WAR TO WIN ITS INDEPENDENCE. IT WAS A LONG WAR AND MANY SOLIDERS WERE KILLED. DEBORAH SAMSON GOT TIRED OF WAITING FOR THE WAR TO END. DISGUISING HERSELF AS A MAN, SHE JOINED THE AMERICAN ARMY AND WENT TO FIGHT AGAINST THE BRITISH.

NO ONE REALIZED DEBORAH WAS A WOMAN FOR SEVERAL MONTHS. IN ONE BATTLE, SHE WAS WOUNDED BY A STEEL MUSKET BALL. TO KEEP THE OTHER SOLIDERS FROM FINDING OUT SHE WAS A WOMAN, DEBORAH REMOVED THE MUSKET BALL FROM HER LEG BY HERSELF AND LET IT HEAL WITHOUT SEEING A DOCTOR.

WHEN DEBORAH WAS FINALLY DISCOVERED, SHE WAS PRAISED FOR HER COURAGE AND PATRIOTISM. SHE LEFT THE ARMY AFTER A YEAR AND A HALF OF SERVICE. EVERYWHERE SHE WENT FROM THEN ON, PEOPLE WANTED TO HEAR OF HER ADVENTURES AS A SOLIDER FIGHTING FOR OUR COUNTRY'S INDEPENDENCE.

HOW WAS DEBORAH SAMSON A BRAVE WOMAN?

SACAJAWEA (1786-1812)

WHEN OUR COUNTRY WAS STILL VERY NEW, TWO MEN NAMED LEWIS AND CLARK SET OFF ON A GREAT ADVENTURE. THEIR JOB WAS TO EXPLORE THE WILD LANDS OF THE WEST, WHERE FEW PEOPLE HAD EVER VENTURED BEFORE.

LEWIS AND CLARK TOOK AN INDIAN WOMAN WITH THEM ON THIS JOURNEY. HER NAME WAS SACAJAWEA, AND SHE WAS A GREAT HELP TO THE EXPLORERS. WITHOUT HER THEY COULD NEVER HAVE SPOKEN TO THE INDIANS THEY MET ALONG THE WAY, WHO OFTEN DISTRUSTED WHITE PEOPLE. SACAJAWEA HELPED IN OTHER WAYS, TOO. SHE KNEW HOW TO HUNT FOR WILD FOOD. ONCE, WHEN THEY WERE PADDLING DOWN A RIVER IN A BAD STORM, SHE SAVED VALUABLE EQUIPMENT FROM BEING LOST.

ALL THROUGH THE JOURNEY, SACAJAWEA CARRIED HER SMALL CHILD ON HER BACK. AS A REWARD FOR HER BRAVE, LOYAL SERVICE, CLARK MADE SURE THAT SACAJAWEA'S SON GOT A GOOD EDUCATION. HE ALSO HELPED FIND A NEW HOME FOR SACAJAWEA'S FAMILY.

WHY DID LEWIS AND CLARK NEED SACAJAWEA ON THEIR GREAT ADVENTURE?

MARIE BLANCHARD (1774-1819)

HAVE YOU EVER SEEN PEOPLE RIDE IN A HOT AIR BALLOON? THE BALLOONS RISE OFF THE GROUND BECAUSE THE GAS INSIDE THE BALLOON IS LIGHTER THAN AIR. BALLOONS ARE AN UNUSUAL WAY TO TRAVEL.

BALLOONS CAN BE DANGEROUS, TOO. ONE OF THE FIRST PEOPLE TO RIDE IN A BALLOON WAS A FRENCH WOMAN NAMED MARIE BLANCHARD. ON BIG HOLIDAYS, MARIE WOULD GO UP IN HER BALLOON AND SHOOT OFF FIREWORKS ABOVE THE CITY OF PARIS, FRANCE. MARIE DID NOT KNOW HOW DANGEROUS THIS WAS. ONE NIGHT, A SPARK FROM THE FIREWORKS WENT UP INTO THE BALLOON. THE GAS INSIDE THE BALLOON CAUGHT FIRE. UNABLE TO PUT OUT THE FLAMES, MARIE FELL TO HER DEATH IN THE BALLOON.

IN HER LIFETIME, MARIE BLANCHARD WENT UP IN HER BALLOON SIXTY-SEVEN TIMES.

WOULD YOU LIKE TO TRAVEL IN A BALLOON?

HARRIET TUBMAN (1820-1913)

HARRIET TUBMAN ESCAPED FROM SLAVERY WHEN SHE WAS TWENTY-NINE YEARS OLD. HER YOUNG MASTER HAD JUST DIED, AND SHE WAS AFRAID SHE WOULD BE SOLD TO SOMEONE FAR AWAY.

HARRIET FLED TO THE CITY OF PHILADELPHIA, WHERE SHE WAS ABLE TO WORK AS A MAID IN A HOTEL FOR A WHILE. SOON SHE STARTED PLANNING THE ESCAPE OF OTHER SLAVES. RISKING HER OWN FREEDOM, SHE RETURNED TO HER OLD HOME TO RESCUE HER SISTER AND TWO CHILDREN.

HARRIET CONTINUED TO HELP BLACK PEOPLE ESCAPE SLAVERY FOR THE NEXT TEN YEARS. SOME PEOPLE SAY SHE HELPED FREE OVER THREE HUNDRED SLAVES IN HER LIFETIME. A REWARD WAS OFFERED FOR HER ARREST, BUT HARRIET ALWAYS MANAGED TO OUTSMART ANYONE WHO TRIED TO CATCH HER. PROBABLY NO ONE ELSE IN HISTORY TOOK SO MANY RISKS TO HELP OTHERS ESCAPE FROM THE BONDS OF SLAVERY.

WHY WAS IT DANGEROUS FOR HARRIET TO HELP OTHER SLAVES ESCAPE?

ANNIE PECK (1850-1935)

WHEN SHE WAS YOUNG, ANNIE PECK'S BROTHERS WOULD NOT LET HER PLAY SPORTS WITH THEM. THIS MADE ANNIE ANGRY. SHE FELT SHE COULD DO THE SAME THINGS A BOY COULD DO.

THIS WAS WHY ANNIE PECK SPENT HER LIFE CLIMBING MOUNTAINS. SHE FIRST GOT THE IDEA WHEN SHE SAW THE MATTERHORN, A FAMOUS MOUNTAIN IN SWITZERLAND. AFTER CLIMBING SMALLER MOUNTAINS ALL OVER THE WORLD AS PRACTICE, ANNIE FINALLY CLIMBED THE MATTERHORN. SHE LOVED THE EXCITEMENT OF LOOKING DOWN AT THE WORLD FROM A MOUNTAIN PEAK. SHE ALSO LOVED THE DANGERS.

ANNIE PECK WENT ON CLIMBING MOUNTAINS UNTIL SHE WAS EIGHTY-TWO YEARS OLD, SHORTLY BEFORE SHE DIED. THERE IS ONE MOUNTAIN IN SOUTH AMERICA WHICH ANNIE WAS THE VERY FIRST PERSON TO CLIMB. IN 1927, THIS MOUNTAIN WAS NAMED AFTER HER.

WOULD YOU LIKE TO CLIMB MOUNTAINS?

SARAH EDMONDS (1841-1898)

SARAH EDMONDS WAS A WOMAN WHO WANTED TO BE A SOLIDER. SARAH LIVED IN FLINT, MICHIGAN, DURING THE TIME OF THE CIVIL WAR. TO HELP FIGHT THIS WAR, SARAH DRESSED UP LIKE A MAN AND CHANGED HER NAME TO FRANK THOMPSON. SHE FOUGHT IN MANY IMPORTANT BATTLES AND NO ONE KNEW SHE WAS REALLY A WOMAN.

ONCE SARAH EVEN SERVED AS A SPY, DRESSING UP LIKE A WOMAN SO THAT NO ONE WOULD THINK SHE WAS A SOLIDER. (EVEN HER OWN OFFICERS DID NOT KNOW THAT SHE REALLY WAS A WOMAN!) AFTER THE WAR HAD ENDED, THE TRUTH CAME OUT AND SARAH EDMONDS WAS AWARDED THE SAME HONORS THAT WERE GIVEN TO ANY SOLIDER.

HOW DID SARAH EDMONDS SHOW HER BRAVERY?

CLARA BARTON

CLARA BARTON BECAME AN ADVENTURER TO HELP PEOPLE IN NEED. DURING THE CIVIL WAR SHE RISKED HER LIFE TO HELP SOLIDERS WHO WERE HURT IN BATTLE. WHILE GUNS WERE BEING FIRED ALL AROUND HER, SHE WENT LOOKING FOR THOSE WHO WERE MISSING OR WOUNDED OR HURT.

AFTER THE WAR, CLARA WENT TO EUROPE FOR A REST, BUT SOON SHE FOUND HERSELF HELPING WOUNDED SOLIDERS IN ANOTHER WAR. WHEN SHE RETURNED HOME, SHE DECIDED TO START THE AMERICAN RED CROSS. THE RED CROSS IS AN ORGANIZATION THAT WOULD HELP AMERICAN SOLIDERS ALL OVER THE WORLD IN TIMES OF WAR.

TODAY THE RED CROSS HELPS PEOPLE IN TIMES OF PEACE, TOO. WHENEVER THERE IS A FLOOD OR TORNADO OR A HURRICANE, THE RED CROSS IS THERE TO HELP PEOPLE IN NEED. THE RED CROSS IS WORLDWIDE, HELPING PEOPLE IN TIMES OF DISASTER, THANKS TO CLARA BARTON.

DO YOU KNOW IF YOU HAVE A RED CROSS IN OR NEAR YOUR CITY?

NELLIE BLY (1867-1922)

IN 1872, JULES VERNE WROTE A BOOK CALLED AROUND THE WORLD IN 80 DAYS. IT WAS ABOUT A MAN WHO SET OUT TO TRAVEL ALL THE WAY AROUND THE WORLD IN JUST EIGHTY DAYS. NELLIE BLY WAS A NEWSPAPER REPORTER AT THIS TIME. SHE LIKED MR. VERNE'S BOOK, AND DECIDED TO PROVE THAT SHE COULD GO AROUND THE WORLD IN LESS THAN EIGHTY DAYS.

NELLIE'S NEWSPAPER AGREED TO PAY FOR THE TRIP. SHE TRAVELED BY BOAT ACROSS THE OCEAN AND BY TRAIN ACROSS THE LAND. AS SHE WENT, SHE WROTE STORIES ABOUT HER ADVENTURES, WHICH WERE PRINTED IN THE NEWSPAPER. HALFWAY THROUGH HER TRIP, HOWEVER, SHE FOUND OUT THAT A WOMAN FROM ANOTHER NEWSPAPER WAS ALSO TRAVELING AROUND THE WORLD -- TRYING TO BEAT NELLIE!

THE TRIP BECAME A RACE, WITH THE WHOLE WORLD WATCHING TO SEE WHICH WOMAN WOULD WIN. CROWDS CHEERED AS NELLIE BLY RETURNED TO NEW YORK FIRST, FINISHING HER TRIP IN JUST SEVENTY-TWO DAYS -- ONE DAY AHEAD OF THE OTHER WOMAN.

DO YOU KNOW HOW LONG IT WOULD TAKE TO TRAVEL AROUND THE WORLD TODAY?

HARRIET CHALMERS ADAMS (1875-1937)

HARRIET ADAMS WAS BORN TO TRAVEL. HER GRANDPARENTS HAD TRAVELED ALL ACROSS AMERICA TO SETTLE IN CALIFORNIA. AS A GIRL, HARRIET LOVED TO GO CAMPING WITH HER FATHER, WHO WAS A GOLD PROSPECTOR.

WHEN SHE GREW UP, HARRIET TRAVELED ALL OVER THE CONTINENTS OF NORTH AND SOUTH AMERICA. SHE PADDLED DOWN JUNGLE RIVERS AND CROSSED TALL MOUNTAINS. SHE RODE ON MULES, IN SMALL WAGONS, AND IN CANOES. SHE WANTED TO SEE AND UNDERSTAND AS MUCH OF THE WORLD AS SHE COULD.

AT THE AGE OF FIFTY-TWO, HARRIET HAD A SERIOUS ACCIDENT. IT TOOK HER TWO YEARS TO RECOVER. BUT AS SOON AS SHE WAS WELL ENOUGH, SHE WAS OFF AGAIN, EXPLORING ANOTHER PART OF THE WORLD. HER FAMOUS TRAVELS AROUND THE WORLD BROUGHT A LIFE OF ADVENTURE FEW PEOPLE TODAY HAVE EXPERIENCED.

WHAT PART OF THE WORLD WOULD YOU LIKE TO EXPLORE?

MARY BRECKINRIDGE (1877-1965)

THE MOUNTAINS OF KENTUCKY HAVE ALWAYS BEEN A HARD PLACE TO LIVE. FOR YEARS AND YEARS THE PEOPLE OF THESE MOUNTAINS LIVED WITHOUT MODERN COMFORTS. THEY HAD FEW ROADS, AND DID EVERYTHING BY HAND WITHOUT THE HELP OF MACHINES.

MARY BRECKINRIDGE WAS CONCERNED BECAUSE MANY OF THESE MOUNTAIN PEOPLE LIVED WITHOUT MODERN MEDICINE. SHE KNEW THAT THEY OFTEN DIED FROM DISEASES THAT COULD HAVE BEEN CURED BY A GOOD DOCTOR. TO HELP THE MOUNTAIN PEOPLE, MARY STARTED THE FRONTIER NURSING SERVICE. THIS WAS A GROUP OF BRAVE WOMEN WHO RODE INTO THE MOUNTAINS WHENEVER THEY WERE NEEDED. THEY RODE ON HORSES, IN ALL KINDS OF WEATHER. IN THE SUMMER, THEY HAD TO CROSS DEEP RIVERS. IN THE WINTER, THEY TRAVELED ON DANGEROUS ICE.

THROUGH THEIR BRAVE SERVICE, MARY BRECKINRIDGE AND HER NURSES SAVED MANY LIVES IN THE MOUNTAINS OF KENTUCKY.

WHY DID MARY BRECKINRIDGE DECIDE TO START THE FRONTIER NURSING SERVICE?

AMELIA EARHART (1897-1937)

AMELIA EARHART LOVED ADVENTURE. AMELIA WAS AN AIRPLANE PILOT AT A TIME WHEN AIRPLANES WERE STILL A NEW INVENTION. SHE BECAME FAMOUS AS THE FIRST WOMAN TO FLY ALONE ACROSS THE ATLANTIC OCEAN.

MANY THINGS WENT WRONG WITH AMELIA'S AIRPLANE. THE WEATHER WAS VERY BAD, AND SOMETIMES SHE HAD TO FLY DANGEROUSLY CLOSE TO THE WATER. STILL, SHE MADE IT ALL THE WAY TO IRELAND, AND SOON THE WHOLE WORLD KNEW HER NAME.

FIVE YEARS LATER, AMELIA MADE THE LAST FLIGHT OF HER LIFE. SHE WAS TRYING TO FLY AROUND THE WORLD WHEN SHE DISAPPEARED SOMEWHERE OVER THE PACIFIC OCEAN. SOME PEOPLE THINK SHE WAS DOING SECRET WORK FOR THE GOVERNMENT AND WAS CAPTURED AS A SPY. OTHERS SAY SHE CRASHED BECAUSE OF BAD WEATHER. EVEN TODAY NO ONE IS CERTAIN WHAT REALLY HAPPENED TO HER. AMELIA EARHART WILL ALWAYS BE REMEMBERED FOR HER BRAVERY AND HER LOVE OF ADVENTURE.

WHY WAS AMELIA AN AMERICAN HERO?

CONCHITA CINTRON (1922-)

IT'S NOT EASY TO BE A BULLFIGHTER! BUT AT THE AGE OF FIFTEEN, CONCHITA CITRON WAS FAMOUS ALL OVER SOUTH AMERICA AS A FIRST-RATE BULLFIGHTER. YET WHEN CONCHITA TRIED TO PRACTICE HER SPORT IN SPAIN, MANY PEOPLE COMPLAINED. THEY WOULD NOT ALLOW A WOMAN TO FIGHT A BULL UNLESS SHE WAS RIDING A HORSE.

ONE DAY CONCHITA DECIDED TO BREAK THIS RULE. SHE RODE INTO THE BULLRING ON A HORSE, BUT GOT OFF IT AS SOON AS SHE WAS INSIDE. SHE PROVED THAT SHE COULD FIGHT A BULL AS WELL AS ANY MAN. INSTEAD OF KILLING THE BULL AT THE END OF THE FIGHT, WHICH WAS THE CUSTOM, SHE DROPPED HER SWORD ON THE GROUND, LETTING THE BULL LIVE.

THE CROWD LOVED CONCHITA. SHE HAD TO BREAK THE RULES OF BULLFIGHTING TO DO IT, BUT CONCHITA SHOWED HER SKILL AND COURAGE THAT DAY. AFTERWARD, SHE DECIDED NEVER TO FIGHT ANOTHER BULL BECAUSE SHE HAD PROVED WHAT SHE SET OUT TO SHOW THE PEOPLE OF SPAIN.

WHY DID CONCHITA DECIDE TO BREAK THE RULES OF BULLFIGHTING IN SPAIN?

GEORGETTE CHAPPELLE (1920-1965)

SOMETIMES REPORTERS HAVE TO TAKE GREAT RISKS. GEORGETTE CHAPPELLE WAS A REPORTER WHO WAS NOT AFRAID TO TAKE RISKS. TRUTH WAS MORE IMPORTANT TO HER THAN HER OWN SAFETY.

MS. CHAPPELLE TRAVELED ALL OVER THE WORLD, REPORTING ON WARS AND OTHER IMPORTANT EVENTS. HER PICTURES SHOWED PEOPLE WHAT WAS REALLY HAPPENING IN THE WORLD. ONCE SHE WAS EVEN ARRESTED AS A SPY AND HELD WITHOUT FOOD FOR SEVERAL DAYS. IN VIETNAM, MS. CHAPPELLE PARACHUTED OUT OF AIRPLANES WITH SOLIDERS SO THAT SHE COULD SEE THE WAR THERE UP CLOSE.

IN 1965, GEORGETTE CHAPPELLE WAS KILLED BY A BOMB WHILE ON A NEWS REPORTING JOB IN VIETNAM. SHE LOST HER LIFE TO REPORT THE TRUTH OF A WAR WHICH DID NOT END UNTIL EIGHT YEARS AFTER HER DEATH.

WHY DID GEORGETTE CHAPPELLE WANT TO HAVE SUCH A DANGEROUS JOB?

SHARON SITES ADAMS

MOST OF THE TIME SHARON SITES ADAMS IS A HOMEMAKER. ONE DAY, HOWEVER, SHARON DECIDED TO DO SOMETHING NO OTHER WOMAN HAD DONE. FIRST SHE WENT TO JAPAN WITH A THIRTY-ONE FOOT SAILBOAT, CALLED A KETCH. ON MAY 12, SHE STARTED SAILING EAST FROM JAPAN ACROSS THE PACIFIC OCEAN. SHE SAILED FOR SEVENTY-FOUR DAYS, OVER WATER THAT WAS SOMETIMES ROUGH AND DANGEROUS. WHEN SHE FINALLY REACHED CALIFORNIA ON THE OTHER SIDE OF THE OCEAN, SHE HAD COVERED MORE THAN 5600 MILES.

LOOK AT A GLOBE AND TRY TO FIND THE PLACES WHERE SHARON'S LONG JOURNEY STARTED AND ENDED. CAN YOU SEE WHY SO FEW PEOPLE HAVE TRIED TO MAKE THIS TRIP ALONE IN A SAILBOAT?

THE ANNAPURNA TEAM

IN 1978, TEN AMERICAN WOMEN CLIMBED TO THE TOP OF ANNAPURNA, ONE OF THE TALLEST MOUNTAINS IN THE WORLD. ANNAPURNA IS MORE THAN FIVE MILES HIGH; CLIMBING IT WAS HARD AND DANGEROUS. IT TOOK TWO MONTHS TO MAKE IT TO THE TOP. THE WOMEN HAD TO WORK THEIR WAY UP THE MOUNTAIN SLOWLY, THROUGH SNOWSTORMS AND TERRIBLE COLD. TWO WERE KILLED WHEN THEY FELL FROM THE ICY SLOPE. THE NAMES OF THESE TWO BRAVE WOMEN WERE CARVED ON A STONE FACING ANNAPURNA. AT THE PEAK OF THE MOUNTAIN, THE WOMEN LEFT ANOTHER MONUMENT -- A TINY FLAG WHICH SAYS, "A WOMAN'S PLACE IS ON THE TOP."

WHY DO YOU THINK THESE WOMEN WANTED TO CLIMB A MOUNTAIN?

NORMA HANSON (1930-)

NORMA HANSON IS PROBABLY THE ONLY PERSON IN THE WORLD TO KICK THE TEETH OUT OF A KILLER SHARK AND LIVE TO TELL ABOUT IT!

NORMA AND HER HUSBAND, AL, WORK AS DIVERS ON A SMALL ISLAND OFF THE CALIFORNIA COAST. ONE DAY BOTH AL AND NORMA WERE WORKING UNDERWATER. AL LOOKED UP AT NORMA AND SAW A GREAT WHITE SHARK MOVING TOWARD HER. THROUGH HIS DIVER'S PHONES HE SHOUTED A WARNING TO HIS WIFE. NORMA COULD NOT SEE THE SHARK BENEATH HER, SO SHE JUST STARTED KICKING HER FEET. AL WATCHED AS BOTH OF NORMA'S LEGS WENT INSIDE THE SHARK'S MOUTH.

LUCKILY, NORMA WAS WEARING HEAVY STEEL SHOES. WHEN HER FEET KICKED OUT SEVERAL OF THE SHARK'S TEETH, THE HUGE FISH LET HER GO AND SWAM AWAY IN FEAR. NORMA HANSON IS STILL A DIVER TODAY, DESPITE HER BOUT WITH THE GREAT KILLER SHARK.

WHY DO YOU THINK NORMA WAS WEARING SUCH HEAVY SHOES?

MARY MC GEE

MARY MC GEE LIKES ADVENTURE ON A MOTORCYCLE. SHE DRIVES MOTORCYCLES IN DIFFICULT RACES. THESE RACES ARE NOT RUN ON A ROAD OR A TRACK. THEY ARE RUN ACROSS THE DESERTS OF MEXICO, OVER HUNDREDS OF MILES OF ROCKS AND BURNING SAND.

THERE ARE MANY DANGERS IN THIS KIND OF RACING. THE HEAT SOMETIMES REACHES ONE HUNDRED FIFTEEN DEGREES! RACERS MUST HAVE PLENTY OF WATER AND A MOTORCYCLE THAT WILL NOT BREAK DOWN. STILL, MANY RACERS NEVER MAKE IT TO THE FINISH LINE.

MARY MC GEE ENJOYS THE CHALLENGE OF THIS KIND OF RACE. SHE WAS THE FIRST WOMAN EVER TO RACE A MOTORCYCLE IN THE MEXICAN DESSERT -- AND ONE OF THE FEW PEOPLE TO CROSS THE FINISH LINE.

WOULD YOU WANT TO RACE A MOTORCYCLE IN THE HOT DESERT?

DIANA NYAD (1949-)

DIANA NYAD WANTED TO DO SOMETHING NO ONE HAD EVER DONE BEFORE. SHE HAD ALREADY PROVEN SHE WAS A GREAT SWIMMER. SHE HAD SWUM LONG DISTANCES ALL OVER THE WORLD. BUT IN 1978 DIANA DECIDED TO TRY THE LONGEST SWIM OF ALL. SHE WOULD TRY TO SWIM FROM CUBA TO FLORIDA, A TOTAL OF ONE HUNDRED THREE MILES, IN ICY COLD WATER. THE SWIM WOULD TAKE OVER SIXTY-FIVE HOURS -- MORE THAN TWO AND A HALF DAYS!

IN ADDITION TO THE MONTHS AND MONTHS OF TRAINING, SHE HAD TO PAY FOR A SPECIAL MOTORIZED CAGE TO PROTECT HER FROM SHARKS. AT FIRST DIANA HAD TROUBLE RAISING THE MONEY FOR HER SWIM.

FINALLY, DIANA WAS READY TO BEGIN HER SWIM. FATE WAS AGAINST HER, HOWEVER. UNEXPECTED STRONG WINDS AND TIDES SENT HER OFF-COURSE, AND SHE SWAM IN THE WRONG DIRECTION FOR AWHILE. FINALLY, SHE HAD TO BE PULLED FROM THE WATER, AFTER FORTY-ONE HOURS OF SWIMMING. HER WHOLE BODY WAS NUMB FROM THE COLD, AND HER FACE WAS BADLY SWOLLEN.

DIANA HAD MISSED HER GOAL THIS TIME, BUT THE WHOLE WORLD ADMIRED HER BRAVE EFFORT.

WHY DO YOU THINK DIANA TRIED TO MAKE THIS DIFFICULT SWIM?

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ELIZABETH ANN SETON (1774-1821)

ELIZABETH ANN SETON WAS A GENTLE WOMAN WHO BELIEVED IN HELPING OTHERS. SHE DIED WHEN THE UNITED STATES WAS STILL A VERY NEW COUNTRY. ONE HUNDRED FIFTY YEARS LATER, SHE BECAME THE FIRST AMERICAN SAINT.

ELIZABETH ANN WAS THE MOTHER OF FIVE CHILDREN WHEN HER HUSBAND BECAME VERY SICK. TO HELP HIM GET WELL, THE SETONS WENT ON A LONG OCEAN TRIP. MR. SETON DIED IN ITALY. WHILE SHE WAS WAITING FOR A BOAT TO TAKE HER HOME, ELIZABETH ANN LIVED WITH AN ITALIAN FAMILY. DURING THIS TIME, SHE DECIDED TO DEVOTE HER LIFE TO GOD.

ELIZABETH HAD ALWAYS BEEN A RELIGIOUS WOMAN. AFTER MANY YEARS OF PRAYER AND GOOD WORK, SHE BECAME A NUN. SHE THEN OPENED A SCHOOL WHERE SHE GAVE FREE LESSONS TO POOR CHILDREN. THIS SCHOOL IS STILL ACTIVE TODAY.

IN 1974, ELIZABETH ANN SETON WAS OFFICIALLY MADE A SAINT BY POPE PAUL II. SHE REMAINS THE ONLY SAINT BORN IN THE UNITED STATES.

WHY DO YOU THINK ELIZABETH ANN SETON WAS CHOSEN AS THE FIRST AMERICAN SAINT?

SYBILLA MASTERS (FL.C. 1710's)

ONE OF THE FIRST AMERICAN INVENTORS WAS A WOMAN NAMED SYBILLA MASTERS. BEFORE OUR COUNTRY HAD DECLARED ITS FREEDOM FROM ENGLAND, SYBILLA THOUGHT UP SEVERAL WAYS TO MAKE LIFE EASIER. ONE OF HER INVENTIONS WAS A MACHINE THAT STAMPED CORN INTO CORN MEAL. ANOTHER INVENTION WAS A NEW WAY OF USING STRAW TO DECORATE HATS AND BONNETS.

SYBILLA WENT ALL THE WAY TO ENGLAND TO SHOW AND TELL HER NEW INVENTIONS. SHE WAS ONE OF THE FIRST PEOPLE TO SHOW THAT WOMEN COULD SUCCESSFULLY TAKE AN IDEA AND MAKE IT INTO AN INVENTION WHICH OTHER PEOPLE WOULD USE.

WHY DO YOU THINK SYBILLA WANTED TO INVENT THINGS?

HANNAH ADAMS (1755-1831)

HANNAH ADAMS HAD BEEN SHY AS A GIRL, BUT WHEN SHE GREW UP SHE TRIED A NEW THING. SHE WAS THE FIRST AMERICAN WOMAN TO TRY TO EARN A LIVING AS A WRITER.

HANNAH HAD READ MANY BOOKS, AND HAD A NATURAL TALENT FOR WRITING. ONE DAY SHE DECIDED TO WRITE HER OWN BOOK ABOUT THE RELIGIONS OF THE WORLD. IT TOOK HER MANY YEARS OF HARD WORK TO WRITE THIS BOOK. FINALLY IT WAS PUBLISHED. PEOPLE IN BOTH AMERICA AND ENGLAND ENJOYED THE BOOK, AND HANNAH BEGAN TO EARN MONEY FROM HER WRITING.

HANNAH LOVED HER WORK. SHE WAS KNOWN FOR HER CAREFUL STUDY OF EVERYTHING SHE WROTE ABOUT. WHILE SHE WAS WRITING HER SECOND BOOK, SHE DID SO MUCH READING THAT SHE ALMOST WENT BLIND. SHE WAS MORE CAREFUL FROM THEN ON.

HANNAH ADAMS FINISHED SIX BOOKS BEFORE SHE DIED AT THE AGE OF 76.

WHY DID HANNAH WANT TO BE A WRITER?

MARTHA WASHINGTON (1731-1802)

OUR VERY FIRST "FIRST LADY" WAS MARTHA WASHINGTON, WIFE OF THE FIRST PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES.

MARTHA WAS ALWAYS AN INDEPENDENT PERSON. AS A JOKE, SHE ONCE RODE HER HORSE THROUGH HER UNCLE'S HOUSE, UP THE STAIRS, AND ONTO THE BALCONY. SHE WAS A FRIENDLY, GOOD-NATURED WOMAN, BUT A HARD WORKING ONE, TOO.

DURING OUR COUNTRY'S FIGHT FOR INDEPENDENCE, MARTHA KEPT SIXTEEN SPINNING WHEELS GOING AT ONCE SO THAT AMERICA WOULD NOT RUN OUT OF CLOTH. SHE REFUSED TO USE ANYTHING THAT WAS MADE IN ENGLAND. MEANWHILE, GEORGE WASHINGTON WAS THE COMMANDER OF THE AMERICAN ARMY. DURING THE WINTER, MARTHA JOINED WASHINGTON AND THE ARMY.

DURING THE EARLY DAYS OF OUR COUNTRY, SHE WAS AN IMPORTANT PERSON WHO HELPED MAKE PART OF THE HISTORY OF THE UNITED STATES.

HOW DID MARTHA WASHINGTON HELP THE UNITED STATES BECOME A NEW NATION?

ELIZA SPALDING (1804-1851)

IF YOU LOOK AT A MAP OF THE UNITED STATES, YOU CAN SEE WHERE THE ROCKY MOUNTAINS DIVIDE THE COUNTRY IN HALF. FOR THE EARLY PIONEERS, IT WAS VERY HARD TO CROSS THESE MOUNTAINS AND GET TO THE LAND BEYOND THEM. THE FIRST PIONEER WOMAN TO CROSS THE ROCKIES WAS ELIZA SPALDING.

ELIZA WAS A MISSIONARY. SHE AND HER HUSBAND WENT WEST OVER THE ROCKIES TO TEACH THE INDIANS ABOUT THE WAYS OF THE WHITE PEOPLE. THEY HOPED THAT BOTH INDIANS AND WHITE FOLKS COULD LIVE TOGETHER IN PEACE.

ELIZA QUICKLY LEARNED THE LANGUAGE OF THE INDIANS. SHE DREW PICTURES FOR THEM TO HELP THEM UNDERSTAND HOW WHITE PEOPLE LIVED. IN RETURN, THE INDIANS HELPED ELIZA ADJUST TO HER NEW HOME IN THE WEST, AND WERE ALWAYS WILLING TO WARN HER OF THE DANGERS OF THIS UNEXPLORED PART OF THIS COUNTRY.

DO YOU THINK YOU WOULD BE NERVOUS IF YOU WERE THE FIRST PERSON TO CROSS THE ROCKY MOUNTAINS?

MARGARET FULLER (1810-1850)

MARGARET FULLER'S FATHER TAUGHT HER TO READ LATIN WHEN SHE WAS SIX YEARS OLD. HE KNEW SHE WAS A BRIGHT CHILD, BUT HE WAS WORRIED BECAUSE FEW WOMEN WERE ALLOWED TO GO TO COLLEGE AT THIS TIME. THIS DID NOT HOLD MARGARET BACK.

MARGARET WAS A TEACHER FOR A WHILE. THEN A FAMOUS NEWSPAPER EDITOR NAMED HORACE GREELY ASKED HER TO WORK FOR HIM. MARGARET WAS GLAD TO ACCEPT. SHE BECAME THE FIRST WOMAN TO BE AN EDITOR FOR A LARGE AMERICAN NEWSPAPER.

MARGARET WROTE ABOUT THE GREAT PEOPLE AND GREAT EVENTS OF HER TIME. SHE ALSO SPOKE OUT FOR WOMEN'S RIGHTS, AND HELPED MANY WOMEN UNDERSTAND THAT THEY SHOULD BE ABLE TO GO TO SCHOOL AND DO ALL THE THINGS THEIR HUSBANDS COULD DO.

IN HER SHORT LIFETIME, MARGARET FULLER WAS RESPECTED AS ONE OF AMERICA'S WISEST THINKERS.

IF YOU WERE AN EDITOR AS MARGARET FULLER WAS, WHAT GREAT EVENT WOULD YOU CHOOSE TO WRITE ABOUT? WHY?

ELIZABETH BLACKWELL (1821-1910)

IT WAS NOT EASY FOR ELIZABETH BLACKWELL TO BECOME THE FIRST WOMAN DOCTOR IN THE UNITED STATES. FOR MANY YEARS PEOPLE WOULD NOT BELIEVE THAT A WOMAN COULD BE A GOOD DOCTOR. ELIZABETH SPENT MOST OF HER LIFE PROVING THAT SHE COULD BE A GOOD DOCTOR.

AT FIRST, NO MEDICAL SCHOOL WOULD ACCEPT ELIZABETH AS A STUDENT. SHE STUDIED MEDICINE BY WORKING IN THE HOMES OF DOCTORS AND READING THEIR BOOKS. FINALLY, A SCHOOL ACCEPTED HER. BUT EVEN AFTER SHE BECAME A DOCTOR, MOST HOSPITALS WOULD NOT ALLOW HER TO WORK THERE BECAUSE SHE WAS A WOMAN.

LATER, ELIZABETH BLACKWELL STARTED HER OWN MEDICAL SCHOOL AND A HOSPITAL WHERE WOMEN COULD WORK. BECAUSE OF HER WORK, PEOPLE BEGAN TO ACCEPT THE IDEA OF WOMEN AS DOCTORS.

WHY WAS IT SO HARD FOR ELIZABETH BLACKWELL TO BECOME A DOCTOR? DO YOU THINK IT WOULD BE EASIER TODAY?

BELVA LOCKWOOD (1830-1917)

WHEN SHE WAS A GIRL, BELVA LOCKWOOD WANTED TO MOVE A MOUNTAIN. OF COURSE, SHE DID NOT SUCCEED. BUT WHEN SHE GREW UP, SHE TRIED TO DO THINGS THAT WERE ALMOST AS DIFFICULT AS MOVING A MOUNTAIN!

IN 1879, BELVA BECAME THE FIRST WOMAN LAWYER TO WORK IN THE SUPREME COURT. (THE SUPREME COURT IS THE MOST IMPORTANT COURT IN THE COUNTRY.) THIS WAS NOT EASY, FOR MANY PEOPLE THOUGHT THAT ONLY MEN SHOULD BE LAWYERS.

BELVA ALSO WORKED HARD TO GIVE WOMEN ALL THE SAME RIGHTS MEN HAD. SHE BELIEVED WOMEN AND MEN WERE EQUAL, SO THEY SHOULD HAVE EQUAL RIGHTS, TOO. IN 1884, SHE BECAME THE VERY FIRST WOMAN TO RUN FOR PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES.

WHAT WERE THE DIFFICULT THINGS THAT BELVA LOCKWOOD TRIED TO DO WITH HER LIFE?

LUCY HOBBS TAYLOR (1833-1910)

LUCY HOBBS TAYLOR WAS SMART ENOUGH TO BE JUST ABOUT ANYTHING SHE WANTED. SHE WANTED TO BE A DOCTOR, BUT NO MEDICAL SCHOOL WOULD ACCEPT HER BECAUSE SHE WAS A WOMAN. SO LUCY DECIDED TO BECOME A DENTIST.

THIS WAS NOT EASY. SINCE SHE WAS NOT ALLOWED TO GO TO A SCHOOL FOR DENTISTS, SHE HAD TO LEARN BY WATCHING A DENTIST WORK. SHE WAS A GOOD STUDENT. SHE LEARNED HOW TO FIX TEETH AND FILL CAVITIES. FINALLY SHE STARTED TO WORK AS A DENTIST HERSELF. SHE HAD BEEN FIXING TEETH FOR FOUR YEARS WHEN A SCHOOL FOR DENTISTS FINALLY ACCEPTED HER. THIS MEANT THAT LUCY COULD BE RECOGNIZED AS THE FIRST WOMAN DENTIST IN THE UNITED STATES.

IN 1867, LUCY MARRIED A PAINTER NAMED JAMES TAYLOR. IN A SHORT TIME, SHE TAUGHT JAMES TO BE A DENTIST, TOO. TOGETHER, THEY STARTED ONE OF THE MOST SUCCESSFUL DENTIST OFFICES IN THE STATE OF KANSAS -- AND THE FIRST ONE IN THE COUNTRY OWNED BY A WOMAN.

WHY WAS IT HARD FOR LUCY TO DO THE THINGS SHE WANTED TO DO?

BELLE MANSFIELD (1846-1911)

BELLE MANSFIELD WAS ALWAYS A CLOSE FRIEND TO HER YOUNGER BROTHER. WHEN HE DECIDED TO GO TO COLLEGE, BELLE DECIDED TO GO WITH HIM. WHEN HE DECIDED TO BECOME A LAWYER, BELLE DECIDED TO DO THE SAME, EVEN THOUGH THERE WAS A RULE AT THIS TIME THAT ONLY MEN COULD BE LAWYERS.

BELLE DID NOT BECOME A LAWYER AT THE SAME TIME HER BROTHER DID. INSTEAD SHE MARRIED ANOTHER MAN WHO WAS STUDYING THE LAW. THEN BOTH BELLE AND HER HUSBAND BECAME LAWYERS THE SAME DAY. BELLE DID SO WELL ON THE TEST LAWYERS HAVE TO PASS THAT HER TEACHERS DECIDED TO DROP THE RULE AGAINST WOMEN LAWYERS.

BELLE MANSFIELD BECAME THE FIRST WOMAN LAWYER IN THE UNITED STATES. BY DOING THIS, SHE MADE IT EASIER FOR OTHER WOMEN TO BECOME LAWYERS, TOO.

DO YOU THINK BELLE HAD TO WORK HARDER THAN MOST MEN WHO WANTED TO BE LAWYERS? WHY?

BLANCHE SCOTT (FL. 1910's)

WHEN ORVILLE AND WILBUR WRIGHT INVENTED THE AIRPLANE, BLANCHE SCOTT WAS EXCITED. SHE HOPED TO BECOME THE FIRST WOMAN TO FLY AN AIRPLANE.

BLANCHE MIGHT HAVE SUCCEEDED IF ONLY THE WRIGHT BROTHERS HAD AGREED TO HELP HER. THE WRIGHT BROTHERS DID NOT THINK THAT WOMEN SHOULD BE ALLOWED TO FLY. BECAUSE THEY WOULD NOT HELP HER, BLANCHE HAD TO FIND SOMEONE ELSE TO TEACH HER HOW TO FLY THE NEW MACHINE.

A FRENCH WOMAN BEAT BLANCHE AT BECOMING THE FIRST WOMAN TO FLY AN AIRPLANE. BUT BLANCHE WAS ABLE TO FLY A PLANE JUST TWO WEEKS LATER, BECOMING THE FIRST AMERICAN WOMAN TO DO SO. WOMEN ALL OVER THE COUNTRY WERE EXCITED BY THIS NEWS. THE IDEA THAT WOMEN COULD FLY MADE THEM SEE THAT WOMEN COULD DO JUST ABOUT ANYTHING.

WHY WAS BLANCHE'S ACHIEVEMENT SO EXCITING TO THE WOMEN OF AMERICA?

GERTRUDE EDERLE (1900/08-)

THE ENGLISH CHANNEL HAS ALWAYS BEEN A SPECIAL CHALLENGE FOR SWIMMERS. THE ENGLISH CHANNEL IS THE BODY OF WATER BETWEEN FRANCE AND ENGLAND. THE WATER IS COLD AND ROUGH. IN ORDER TO SWIM ALL THE WAY ACROSS IT, A SWIMMER MUST COVER TWENTY-ONE MILES.

THE FIRST WOMAN TO SWIM THE CHANNEL WAS AN AMERICAN NAMED GERTRUDE EDERLE. ON AUGUST 6, 1926, GERTRUDE BEGAN HER FAMOUS SWIM. AFTER COVERING HER BODY WITH HEAVY GREASE TO PROTECT HER FROM THE COLD, GERTRUDE STEPPED INTO THE WATER OFF THE COAST OF FRANCE. FOURTEEN HOURS LATER, SHE STEPPED OUT OF THE WATER ONTO THE SHORES OF ENGLAND.

GERTRUDE BECAME FAMOUS AS THE FIRST WOMAN TO SWIM THE CHANNEL. SHE ALSO FINISHED THE SWIM TWO HOURS FASTER THAN ANY MAN BEFORE HER.

CAN YOU FIND THE ENGLISH CHANNEL ON A GLOBE?

PEARL S. BUCK (1892-1973)

PEARL S. BUCK LOVED WORDS ALMOST AS MUCH AS SHE LOVED CHINA AND ITS PEOPLE.

PEARL WAS JUST A BABY WHEN HER PARENTS WENT TO WORK IN CHINA. SHE GREW UP AMONG THE CHINESE PEOPLE, AND LATER SHE WROTE BOOKS AND STORIES ABOUT THEM. PEARL WAS THE FIRST PERSON TO TELL AMERICANS WHAT LIFE WAS LIKE IN CHINA.

PEARL BUCK WROTE MORE THAN FORTY BOOKS, AND MANY OF THEM WERE VERY POPULAR. IN 1938, SHE WON THE NOBEL PRIZE FOR LITERATURE. SHE WAS ALSO THE FIRST AMERICAN WOMAN TO WIN THIS AWARD.

WITH THE MONEY SHE EARNED FROM WRITING ALL HER BOOKS, PEARL WORKED TO HELP ASIAN-AMERICAN CHILDREN WHO HAD LOST THEIR FAMILIES. SHE FOUND NEW HOMES FOR THEM, AND PROVIDED CLOTHING AND FOOD FOR THE CHILDREN. CHINA AND ITS PEOPLE BECAME PEARL'S LIFE-LONG WORK THROUGH HER WRITING AND HER CARING.

HOW DID PEARL S. BUCK SHOW HER LOVE FOR THE CHINESE PEOPLE?

GEORGIA BROADWICK

TODAY, SKY DIVING IS A VERY POPULAR SPORT. SKY DIVERS LEAP OUT OF AIRPLANES AND FALL THROUGH THE AIR AT INCREDIBLE SPEEDS. THEN THEY PULL A STRING WHICH OPENS THEIR PARACHUTE. THE PARACHUTE SLOWS THEIR FALL AND LETS THEM FLOAT GENTLY TO THE GROUND.

EARLY SKY DIVERS HAD A LINE ATTACHED TO THE AIRPLANE WHICH OPENED THEIR PARACHUTE FOR THEM. IT WAS CALLED A SAFETY LINE. THE FIRST PERSON TO JUMP WITHOUT A SAFETY LINE WAS A WOMAN NAMED GEORGIA BROADWICK.

GEORGIA WAS TESTING PARACHUTES FOR THE U.S. ARMY WHEN SHE MADE HER FAMOUS JUMP. SHE WAS GOING TO MAKE FIVE JUMPS TO SHOW HOW THE PARACHUTES WORKED. ON THE FOURTH JUMP, HER SAFETY LINE GOT TANGLED ON THE PLANE FOR A MOMENT. GEORGIA WAS AFRAID THE LINE WOULD TANGLE AGAIN ON HER FIFTH JUMP, SO SHE DECIDED TO CUT THE SAFETY LINE. SHE OPENED THE PARACHUTE BY HERSELF WHILE SHE WAS FALLING -- THE FIRST PERSON EVER TO DO SO.

WOULD YOU LIKE TO SKY DIVE?

MARY PICKFORD (1894-)

TODAY, HUNDREDS OF MOVIES ARE MADE EACH YEAR. SOMETIMES THE PEOPLE WHO STAR IN THESE MOVIES ARE CALLED "SUPERSTARS" BECAUSE THEY ARE SO FAMOUS. THE FIRST MOVIE SUPERSTAR WAS MARY PICKFORD.

MOVIES WERE VERY DIFFERENT WHEN MARY WAS A STAR OVER FIFTY YEARS AGO. THEY WERE CALLED "SILENT MOVIES" BECAUSE THEY HAD NO SOUND. ALL OF THE WORDS WERE PRINTED LIKE A BOOK PAGE ON THE SCREEN INSTEAD OF BEING SPOKEN BY THE ACTORS.

MARY PICKFORD MADE HER FIRST MOVIE IN 1909. SHE WAS PAID ONLY $5 FOR THE JOB. SHE WENT ON TO STAR IN MORE THAN TWO HUNDRED MOVIES AND EARNED MORE THAN FIFTY MILLION DOLLARS. PEOPLE LOVED MARY, AND THEY ALWAYS LINED UP FOR A NEW MOVIE IN WHICH SHE WAS STARRING. MS. PICKFORD MADE MOVIES ONE OF THE MORE POPULAR FORMS OF ENTERTAINMENT IN THE COUNTRY.

HAVE YOU EVER SEEN A SILENT MOVIE? HOW WAS IT DIFFERENT FROM MOST MOVIES TODAY?

JACQUELINE COCHRAN (1936-)

JACQUELINE COCHRAN WAS THE FIRST WOMAN TO BREAK THE SOUND BARRIER. DO YOU KNOW WHAT THIS MEANS?

SOMETIMES ON A NORMAL SUNNY DAY, YOU MAY HEAR A LOUD BANG. IN THE SKY. YOU KNOW THE SOUND ISN'T THUNDER BECAUSE THERE ARE NO CLOUDS ANYWHERE. THE SOUND IS MADE BY A JET BREAKING THE "SOUND BARRIER." IT HAPPENS WHENEVER SOMETHING TRAVELS FASTER THAN THE SPEED OF SOUND.

BUT HOW FAST DOES SOUND TRAVEL? TO TEST THIS, HAVE A FRIEND GO WITH YOU TO A LARGE FIELD. TELL THE FRIEND TO PICK UP TWO ROCKS AND HIT THEM TOGETHER. IF YOU WATCH CLOSELY, YOU WILL SEE THE ROCKS HIT BEFORE YOU HEAR THE SOUND OF THEM HITTING. THE REASON YOU DO NOT HEAR THEM RIGHT AWAY IS THAT THE SOUND MUST TRAVEL ACROSS THE FIELD TO YOUR EARS.

AS YOU CAN TELL, SOUND TRAVELS VERY FAST. TO BREAK THE SOUND BARRIER, JACQUELINE COCHRAN FLEW HER JET EVEN FASTER THAN THE SPEED OF SOUND.

CAN YOU THINK OF ANYTHING THAT TRAVELS EVEN FASTER THAN SOUND?

YVONNE BURCH

IN 1973, YVONNE BURCH BECAME THE FIRST GIRL TO PLAY LITTLE LEAGUE BASEBALL.

OVER 300,000 AMERICAN BOYS PLAY IN THE LITTLE LEAGUE EVERY SUMMER, BUT UNTIL YVONNE BURCH PLAYED, NO GIRLS HAD BEEN ALLOWED TO PLAY. SOME PEOPLE SAID THAT THE SPORT WAS TOO DANGEROUS FOR GIRLS. BUT MOST PEOPLE KNEW THAT BASEBALL WAS NO MORE DANGEROUS FOR GIRLS THAN IT WAS FOR BOYS. THEY JUST HADN'T SEEN GIRLS PLAY IN LITTLE LEAGUE GAMES BEFORE.

IN 1974, A RULE WAS PASSED TO ALLOW GIRLS TO PLAY IN THE LITTLE LEAGUE. BUT YVONNE BURCH HAD ALREADY PROVEN THAT GIRLS COULD PLAY AS WELL AS BOYS. IN HER VERY FIRST TIME AT BAT, SHE HIT A TRIPLE.

DO YOU THINK GIRLS CAN PLAY SPORTS AS WELL AS BOYS?

BERNICE GERA

BERNICE GERA HAD TO FIGHT FOR THREE YEARS TO BECOME THE FIRST WOMAN UMPIRE IN BASEBALL.

BERNICE WAS A HOMEMAKER FROM NEW YORK CITY. SHE HAD ALWAYS LOVED BASEBALL AND WANTED TO BE A PART OF THE GAME. SO SHE WENT TO AN UMPIRE SCHOOL IN FLORIDA. AFTER FINISHING THE SCHOOL, SHE WAS READY TO UMPIRE HER FIRST GAME.

BEFORE THE GAME, AN OFFICIAL TOLD BERNICE SHE COULD NOT BE AN UMPIRE BECAUSE SHE WAS TOO SHORT. BERNICE FELT THE REAL REASON WAS THAT SHE WAS A WOMAN.

BERNICE WENT TO COURT TO PROVE HER RIGHT TO BE AN UMPIRE. AFTER THREE YEARS, A COURT ADMITTED THAT A WOMAN COULD BE AN UMPIRE JUST AS WELL AS A MAN. BERNICE UMPIRED HER FIRST GAME IN THE SUMMER OF 1972.

WHY WAS IT SO HARD FOR BERNICE GERA TO BECOME AN UMPIRE?

JANET GUTHRIE (1938-)

HAVE YOU EVER WATCHED THE INDIANAPOLIS 500 AUTO RACE ON TV? IF YOU HAVE, YOU KNOW WHAT A LONG, HARD RACE IT IS. EACH YEAR, MANY OF THE DRIVERS WHO START THE RACE ARE NOT ABLE TO FINISH IT.

JANET GUTHRIE WAS THE FIRST WOMAN TO RACE IN THE "INDY 500." IN HER FIRST TRY, SHE HAD TO STOP AFTER TWENTY-SEVEN LAPS BECAUSE OF PROBLEMS WITH HER CAR. IN 1978, SHE FINISHED THE RACE IN THE TOP TEN.

JANET'S SUCCESS HAS HELPED OTHER WOMEN DRIVERS BE ACCEPTED IN THE SPORT OF AUTO RACING. JANET KNOWS THAT THE SPORT TAKES A SPECIAL KIND OF STRENGTH, AND THAT WOMEN CAN BE JUST AS STRONG AS MEN WHEN IT COMES TO AUTO RACING. HER SUCCESS HAS PROVEN THAT THIS IS TRUE.

WHAT ARE SOME OF THE DANGERS OF RACING IN THE "INDY 500"?

LAURA CROSS (1962-)

HAVE YOU EVER WATCHED A SOAP BOX DERBY? A SOAP BOX DERBY IS A TYPE OF RACE FOR YOUNG PEOPLE. IT IS CALLED A SOAP BOX DERBY BECAUSE THE FIRST CARS USED IN THIS RACE WERE MADE OF THE WOODEN BOXES THAT USED TO HOLD SOAP.

TODAY, CARS FOR A SOAP BOX DERBY HAVE TO BE BUILT BY THE BOY OR GIRL WHO DRIVES THE CAR. TWO CARS START AT THE TOP OF A HILL AND RACE TO THE BOTTOM. THE PERSON WHO BUILDS AND DRIVES THE BEST CAR AND WINS ALL THE RACES IS THE WINNER OF THE DERBY.

FOR MANY YEARS ONLY BOYS RACED IN SOAP BOX DERBIES. BUT AT THE 1974 SOAP BOX DERBY IN DETROIT, LAURA CROSS MADE HISTORY. SHE WAS THE FIRST GIRL TO WIN THE DERBY. LAURA WAS TWELVE YEARS OLD AT THE TIME. SHE DEDICATED HER VICTORY TO "WOMANHOOD."

WHY WAS LAURA'S VICTORY IMPORTANT?

PEGGY LENORE WILLIAMS

CAN YOU IMAGINE A CIRCUS WITHOUT CLOWNS? CLOWNS HAVE ALWAYS BEEN ONE OF THE FAVORITE PARTS OF THE CIRCUS. IN THE PAST, MOST CLOWNS HAVE BEEN MEN. BUT IN 1971, PEGGY LENORE WILLIAMS BECAME THE FIRST AMERICAN WOMAN CIRCUS CLOWN.

AS A CLOWN, PEGGY IS KNOWN AS "PELENORE." SHE PAINTS A BIG SMILE ON HER FACE AND BIG TEAR DROPS UNDER HER EYES. SHE DOES THIS BECAUSE SHE WANTS HER CLOWN CHARACTER TO BE BOTH FUNNY AND SAD.

PEGGY BELIEVES THAT CLOWNS ARE IMPORTANT TO ALL OF US, BECAUSE THEY SPEAK WITHOUT WORDS. AS A CLOWN, PEGGY NEVER USES HER VOICE TO TALK. INSTEAD SHE TALKS WITH HER HANDS AND HER FACE. SHE TALKS WITH LAUGHTER, WHICH IS A LANGUAGE EVERYONE IN THE WORLD UNDERSTANDS.

WOULD YOU LIKE TO BE A CLOWN? WHAT KIND OF CLOWN WOULD YOU LIKE TO BE?

SECTION VII: POLITICS

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HALLIE QUINN BROWN (1850-1949)

HALLIE QUINN BROWN WAS A TEACHER WHO HELPED BLACK PEOPLE STAND UP FOR THEIR RIGHTS.

HALLIE GREW UP IN THE NORTH, BUT BOTH HER MOTHER AND HER FATHER HAD BEEN SLAVES. HALLIE KNEW THERE WAS A GREAT NEED FOR BLACK TEACHERS IN THE SOUTH, SO SHE SPENT MANY YEARS TEACHING IN MISSISSIPPI AND SOUTH CAROLINA.

WHEN HALLIE MOVED NORTH AGAIN, SHE HELPED PEOPLE IN ANOTHER WAY. SHE STARTED CLUBS FOR WOMEN. THESE CLUBS SUPPORTED THE RIGHTS OF BLACK PEOPLE. HALLIE BROWN KNEW IF BLACK MEN AND WOMEN WANTED TO HAVE EQUAL RIGHTS, THEY WOULD HAVE TO WORK TOGETHER IN THIS WAY. SHE DIED IN 1949, WHEN SHE WAS NINETY-NINE YEARS OLD.

HOW DID HALLIE BROWN HELP BLACK PEOPLE IN THE NORTH AND SOUTH?

HARRIET TAYLOR UPTON (1853-1945)

HARRIET UPTON WAS INTERESTED IN POLITICS WHEN SHE WAS JUST A YOUNG CHILD. HER FATHER WAS A CONGRESSIONAL REPRESENTATIVE FROM THE STATE OF OHIO, AND HARRIET WENT WITH HIM TO HEAR SPEECHES IN CONGRESS WHENEVER SHE HAD THE CHANCE.

AS HARRIET GREW OLDER, THE RIGHT OF WOMEN TO VOTE BECAME A BIG ISSUE. HARRIET DECIDED THAT WOMEN HAD AS MUCH RIGHT TO VOTE AS MEN, AND WORKED HARD TO PASS A LAW THAT WOULD ALLOW WOMEN TO VOTE. LATER IN HER LIFE SHE WROTE BOOKS THAT SHOWED ALL THE IMPORTANT THINGS WOMEN HAD DONE IN THE HISTORY OF THE UNITED STATES.

MS. UPTON NEVER HELD A POLITICAL OFFICE, BUT WAS WELL KNOWN BY MANY POLITICIANS, INCLUDING SEVERAL PRESIDENTS. SHE HELPED MANY WOMEN GET JOBS IN THE GOVERNMENT THAT HAD NOT BEEN OPEN TO THEM IN THE PAST.

WHAT DO YOU THINK A POLITICIAN DOES?

CAROLINE O'DAY (1869-1943)

CAROLINE O'DAY SAW THE NEED FOR MANY CHANGES IN OUR SOCIETY. SHE ALSO SAW THAT THE ONLY WAY TO MAKE THESE CHANGES WAS THROUGH THE GOVERNMENT.

CAROLINE LIVED IN A TIME WHEN SMALL CHILDREN WERE MADE TO WORK IN FACTORIES AND WOMEN WERE NOT EVEN ALLOWED TO VOTE. SHE ALSO WANTED TO HELP THE POOR AND ELDERLY, WHO WERE SOMETIMES IGNORED BY THE PEOPLE WHO MADE THE LAWS.

CAROLINE WORKED HARD TO HELP THESE PEOPLE. WHEN SHE WAS ELECTED TO CONGRESS IN 1934, SHE FOUGHT EVEN HARDER TO PROTECT THESE PEOPLES' RIGHTS. SHE LISTENED TO THE PROBLEMS OF EVERYONE WHO CAME TO HER FOR HELP. SHE BELIEVED THAT EVERY MAN, WOMAN AND CHILD HAD A RIGHT TO FREEDOM AND EQUAL OPPORTUNITY.

WHAT PEOPLE DID CAROLINE REPRESENT IN CONGRESS?

ALICE DUNBAR NELSON (1875-1935)

ALICE DUNBAR NELSON GAVE UP HER TEACHING CAREER TO FIGHT FOR EQUAL RIGHTS FOR BLACK PEOPLE. SHE WAS A GIFTED POET AND A GOOD TEACHER. AT THE SCHOOL WHERE SHE WORKED, HOWEVER, TEACHERS WERE NOT ALLOWED TO GET INVOLVED IN POLITICS.

IN 1920, WARREN HARDING WAS RUNNING FOR PRESIDENT. HARDING WANTED TO KNOW MORE ABOUT THE PROBLEMS OF BLACK PEOPLE, SO HE ASKED FOR ALICE DUNBAR'S HELP. ALICE KNEW SHE WOULD LOSE HER TEACHING JOB IF SHE AGREED TO HELP HIM, BUT SHE DECIDED THAT THE RIGHTS OF BLACK PEOPLE WERE MORE IMPORTANT.

FOR THE REST OF HER LIFE, ALICE DUNBAR WORKED AS A WRITER AND SPEAKER, ASKING PEOPLE TO SUPPORT WORLD PEACE AND EQUAL RIGHTS FOR BLACK PEOPLE AND WOMEN.

WHY DID ALICE DUNBAR GIVE UP HER JOB AS A TEACHER?

HATTIE CARAWAY (1878-1950)

EARLY IN HER LIFE, HATTIE CARAWAY NEVER SHOWED MUCH INTEREST IN MAKING LAWS. BUT WHEN HER HUSBAND DIED IN 1931, THE GOVERNOR OF HER STATE ASKED HER TO TAKE HER HUSBAND'S PLACE IN THE SENATE UNTIL A NEW PERSON COULD BE ELECTED. (THE SENATE IS ONE OF TWO GROUPS THAT MAKE THE LAWS OF THE UNITED STATES.)

HATTIE AGREED TO DO THIS. SHE SPENT ALL HER TIME CARRYING OUT THE DUTIES OF A SENATOR. WHEN THE TIME CAME TO ELECT A NEW SENATOR, SHE DECIDED TO RUN FOR THE OFFICE ON HER OWN. THIS SURPRISED EVERYONE. BUT THE VOTERS LIKED HATTIE AS A SENATOR, AND ELECTED HER TO SIX MORE YEARS IN OFFICE.

HATTIE CARAWAY WAS THE FIRST WOMAN EVER ELECTED TO THE U.S. SENATE.

WHY DID IT SURPRISE PEOPLE WHEN HATTIE DECIDED TO RUN FOR SENATOR?

JEANNETTE RANKIN (1881-1973)

FOR JEANNETTE RANKIN, PEACE WAS MORE IMPORTANT THAN POLITICS. SHE WAS A STRONG WOMAN WHO STOOD UP FOR WHAT SHE BELIEVED IN, EVEN WHEN MOST OTHER PEOPLE WERE AGAINST HER.

JEANNETTE WAS FIRST ELECTED TO CONGRESS JUST BEFORE OUR COUNTRY ENTERED WORLD WAR I. SINCE SHE WAS AGAINST WAR OF ANY KIND, SHE VOTED AGAINST IT. THIS MADE HER UNPOPULAR WITH VOTERS, AND SHE LOST HER NEXT ELECTION. LATER, JEANNETTE WAS ELECTED AGAIN. THIS TIME SHE VOTED AGAINST WORLD WAR II. ONCE AGAIN SHE LOST HER NEXT ELECTION.

BUT THIS WAS NOT THE END OF HER CAREER. IN 1968, JEANNETTE LED A GROUP OF WOMEN WHO WANTED TO STOP THE WAR IN VIETNAM. SHE WAS EIGHTY-SEVEN YEARS OLD, BUT SHE STILL HAD THE STRENGTH TO FIGHT FOR WHAT SHE BELIEVED IN.

FOR JEANNETTE RANKIN, PEACE WAS MORE IMPORTANT THAN ANYTHING.

WHAT WAS THE MOST IMPORTANT THING TO JEANNETTE RANKIN? HOW DID SHE SHOW THIS?

WINNIFRED HUCK (1882-1936)

WINNIFRED HUCK, THE THIRD AMERICAN WOMAN TO BE ELECTED TO CONGRESS, ONCE SPENT A WHOLE MONTH IN PRISON.

WINNIFRED WAS NOT A CRIMINAL. SHE ASKED TO GO TO PRISON SO THAT SHE COULD FIND OUT WHAT IT WAS LIKE TO LIVE IN JAIL. AFTERWARD, SHE WROTE NEWSPAPER ARTICLES TELLING OTHERS WHAT SHE HAD LEARNED.

WINNIFRED WROTE ABOUT THE GOODNESS OF THE OTHER WOMEN SHE MET IN PRISON. SHE DISCOVERED THAT MANY CRIMINALS IN THE JAILS WERE NOT ALL BAD. HER ARTICLES SHOWED THAT PEOPLE WHO HAD BEEN IN PRISON SHOULD BE GIVEN A SECOND CHANCE TO LEAD A GOOD LIFE.

WHY DID WINNIFRED ASK TO GO TO PRISON?

ELEANOR ROOSEVELT (1884-1962)

ELEANOR ROOSEVELT NEVER WON AN ELECTION, BUT SHE WAS IMPORTANT TO AMERICAN POLITICS. AS A GIRL SHE WAS VERY SHY, AND DID NOT LIKE TO BE SEEN IN PUBLIC. SHE CHANGED HER WAYS WHEN SHE LEARNED THAT HER HUSBAND, FRANKLIN ROOSEVELT, HAD POLIO. IN SPITE OF THIS CRIPPLING DISEASE, FRANKLIN WENT ON TO BECOME PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES. MUCH OF THE CREDIT FOR HIS SUCCESS BELONGS TO ELEANOR, WHO GAVE SPEECHES AND TALKED TO VOTERS FOR HER HUSBAND.

AFTER THE PRESIDENT DIED, ELEANOR BECAME IMPORTANT IN ANOTHER WAY. PRESIDENT HARRY TRUMAN ASKED HER TO WORK WITH THE UNITED NATIONS. HER JOB WAS TO PREPARE A DOCUMENT THAT WOULD EXPLAIN THE HUMAN RIGHTS OF ALL PEOPLE IN THE WORLD. ELEANOR WORKED HARD AT THIS JOB UNTIL IT WAS FINISHED. THE DOCUMENT WAS CALLED THE "DECLARATION OF HUMAN RIGHTS." THIS PAPER BEGAN PEOPLE THINKING ABOUT WORLD PEACE. IT WAS PROBABLY ONE OF MRS. ROOSEVELT'S GREATEST ACHIEVEMENTS.

WHAT WAS ONE OF THE WAYS ELEANOR ROOSEVELT SERVED HER COUNTRY?

FRANCES BOLTON (1885-1977)

FRANCES BOLTON WAS A MEMBER OF CONGRESS WHO NEVER LET ANYONE DO HER WORK FOR HER. DURING WORLD WAR II, SHE WENT RIGHT INTO THE BATTLE ZONE TO SEE FOR HERSELF WHAT WAS HAPPENING. WHENEVER SHE NEEDED TO KNOW WHAT THE CONDITIONS WERE IN ANOTHER COUNTRY, SHE WOULD VISIT THE COUNTRY HERSELF INSTEAD OF ASKING SOMEONE ELSE TO GO THERE FOR HER. BECAUSE OF HER TRAVELS, SHE BECAME AN EXPERT ON LIFE IN AFRICA.

EVERYONE PRAISED FRANCES FOR HER HARD WORK AND COURAGE. SHE ALSO HELPED START A BRANCH OF THE ARMY FOR TRAINED NURSES. ALL HER LIFE SHE FOUGHT FOR THE EQUAL RIGHTS OF BLACK PEOPLE AND WOMEN.

AS A CONGRESSWOMAN, FRANCES BOLTON SHOWED THE AMERICAN PEOPLE THAT BEING A MEMBER OF CONGRESS WAS NO EASY JOB.

WOULD YOU LIKE TO BE A MEMBER OF CONGRESS? WHAT LAWS WOULD YOU LIKE TO SEE PASSED?

MARGARET CHASE SMITH (1897-)

SOMETIMES WHEN PEOPLE KEEP SAYING YOU CAN'T DO SOMETHING, IT MAKES YOU WANT TO TRY IT. THAT'S THE WAY MARGARET CHASE SMITH FELT. EVERYONE TOLD MARGARET THAT A WOMAN COULD NOT BE ELECTED PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES. IN 1964, SHE TRIED TO PROVE THEM WRONG.

MARGARET HAD BEEN IN THE SENATE FOR TWENTY-THREE YEARS, THE LONGEST ANY WOMAN HAS HELD THAT OFFICE. WHEN SHE DECIDED TO RUN FOR PRESIDENT, FEW PEOPLE TOOK HER SERIOUSLY AT FIRST. BUT WHEN IT CAME TIME FOR THE REPUBLICAN PARTY TO PICK ITS CANDIDATE FOR PRESIDENT, MARGARET HAD THE SECOND HIGHEST NUMBER OF VOTES.

MARGARET DID NOT GET TO RUN FOR PRESIDENT, BUT HER "SECOND PLACE" FINISH WAS JUST ANOTHER EXAMPLE OF HER STRONG LEADERSHIP AS A SENATOR.

DO YOU THINK THERE WILL EVER BE A WOMAN WHO IS PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES?

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EDITH NOURSE ROGERS (1881-1960)

EDITH ROGERS WAS ELECTED TO CONGRESS EIGHTEEN TIMES. SHE SERVED A TOTAL OF THIRTY-FIVE YEARS IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES. WHILE IN OFFICE, SHE WORKED TO HELP THE MEN AND WOMEN WHO HAD SERVED THEIR COUNTRY IN WAR.

MS. ROGERS WORKED WITH THE RED CROSS DURING WORLD WAR I. AFTER THE WAR, HER INTEREST WAS IN HOSPITALS FOR SOLIDERS WHO HAD BEEN WOUNDED. THESE HOSPITALS WERE BUILT ALL OVER THE COUNTRY. THEY WERE CALLED VETERANS HOSPITALS. (A VETERAN IS A PERSON WHO HAS SERVED IN OUR COUNTRY'S ARMY OR NAVY OR AIR FORCE.) MS. ROGERS ALSO HELPED CREATE BRANCHES OF THE ARMY AND NAVY FOR WOMEN. SHE DIED WHILE SHE WAS STILL IN OFFICE, ON SEPTEMBER 10, 1960. HER SPECIAL INTEREST IN VETERANS IS STILL REMEMBERED TODAY.

DO YOU KNOW IF THERE IS A VETERAN'S HOSPITAL NEAR WHERE YOU LIVE?

CLARE BOOTHE LUCE (1903-)

CLARE BOOTHE LUCE WAS A WOMAN OF MANY TALENTS. IN THE EARLY PART OF HER LIFE, SHE WAS MOST FAMOUS AS A WRITER. SHE WROTE SEVERAL PLAYS WHICH ARE STILL POPULAR TODAY.

MS. LUCE WAS KNOWN AS A GOOD SPEAKER AND A GOOD WRITER. FOR THIS REASON, MANY PEOPLE ASKED HER TO RUN FOR CONGRESS. SHE WAS ELECTED IN 1943. WHILE IN OFFICE, SHE WORKED HARD FOR WORLD PEACE.

AFTER THIS, MS. LUCE RETIRED FROM POLITICS. THEN PRESIDENT EISENHOWER ASKED HER TO SERVE HER COUNTRY AGAIN AS OUR AMBASSADOR TO ITALY. (AN AMBASSADOR IS SOMEONE WHO SPEAKS FOR THE UNITED STATES IN ANOTHER COUNTRY.) CLARE BOOTHE LUCE WAS ONE OF THE FIRST WOMEN TO HOLD THIS IMPORTANT JOB.

WHY DO YOU THINK AN AMBASSADOR'S JOB IS IMPORTANT?

DIXY LEE RAY (1914-)

DIXY LEE RAY WAS NEVER AN ORDINARY POLITICIAN. IN FACT, SHE DID NOT RUN FOR POLITICAL OFFICE UNTIL SHE WAS SIXTY-TWO YEARS OLD. AT THAT TIME SHE BECAME GOVERNOR OF THE STATE OF WASHINGTON.

DIXY LEE WAS A SCIENCE TEACHER AND A LOVER OF NATURE. SHE LIVED IN A SIMPLE MOBILE HOME ON THE OCEAN. WHEN SHE DECIDED TO RUN FOR GOVERNOR, MANY PEOPLE THOUGHT SHE COULD NOT WIN BECAUSE SHE DID NOT KNOW MUCH ABOUT POLITICS.

DIXY LEE WAS A NEW KIND OF POLITICIAN. MOST POLITICIANS SPEND A LOT OF MONEY TO GET PEOPLE TO VOTE FOR THEM. DIXY LEE RAY SPENT ONLY HALF AS MUCH AS THE MAN WHO RAN AGAINST HER, BUT SHE STILL WON THE ELECTION BY 129,000 VOTES. THE PEOPLE OF WASHINGTON LIKED THE IDEA OF THIS NEW KIND OF POLITICIAN WHO GOT OUT TO MEET THE PEOPLE AND DID NOT SPEND A LOT OF MONEY ON A CAMPAIGN. DIXIE LEE RAY IS STILL GOVERNOR OF WASHINGTON TODAY!

HOW WAS DIXY LEE RAY DIFFERENT FROM OTHER POLITICIANS?

ELLA GRASSO (1919-)

ELLA GRASSO PROVED THAT A WOMAN COULD PLAY THE GAME OF POLITICS AS WELL AS ANYONE. IN 1975, MS. GRASSO BECAME GOVERNOR OF THE STATE OF CONNECTICUT. OTHER WOMEN HAD BEEN GOVERNORS BUT THEY HAD ALL BEEN ELECTED TO REPLACE THEIR HUSBANDS. ELLA GRASSO WAS THE FIRST WOMAN TO WIN THE OFFICE ON HER OWN.

ELLA PROBABLY HAD TO FIGHT HARDER THAN MOST PEOPLE TO SUCCEED IN POLITICS. FOR TWENTY-ONE YEARS, SHE WORKED HER WAY UP SLOWLY FROM ONE OFFICE TO ANOTHER, PROVING TO PEOPLE SHE WAS A GOOD LEADER IN EACH JOB. AT THE SAME TIME, SHE AND HER HUSBAND, TOM, RAISED TWO SMALL CHILDREN. FOR OVER TWENTY YEARS, SHE WAS BOTH A GOOD PARENT AND GOOD POLITICIAN. SHE SUCCESSFULLY COMBINED HER FAMILY LIFE AND HER JOB TO REACH HER GOAL OF BECOMING A GOVERNOR.

WHAT DOES A GOVERNOR LIKE ELLA GRASSO DO IN HER JOB?

SHIRLEY TEMPLE BLACK (1928-)

AT THE AGE OF THREE, SHIRLY TEMPLE WAS A FAMOUS MOVIE STAR. WHEN SHE GREW UP, SHE BECAME FAMOUS IN ANOTHER WAY.

SHIRLEY TEMPLE BLACK WAS ALWAYS INTERESTED IN POLITICS AND WANTED TO SERVE HER COUNTRY IN SOME WAY. BECAUSE OF HER HARD WORK AND FRIENDLINESS, SHE WAS CHOSEN TO SERVE IN THE UNITED NATIONS. LATER SHE WENT TO AN AFRICAN COUNTRY CALLED GHANA, WHERE SHE SPOKE OUT FOR THE RIGHT OF BLACK PEOPLE TO RUN THEIR OWN AFFAIRS.

IN 1975, SHIRLEY RETURNED HOME. IN HER NEW JOB, SHE AIDED THE PRESIDENT AND LEADERS OF OTHER COUNTRIES WHEN THEY VISITED THE UNITED STATES. IN ALL THESE JOBS, MS. BLACK WAS RESPECTED AS A WOMAN WHO CARED ABOUT PEOPLE AS MUCH AS SHE CARED ABOUT HER COUNTRY.

ASK YOUR PARENTS IF THEY REMEMBER SHIRLEY TEMPLE AS A MOVIE STAR. ASK YOUR PARENTS IF THEY KNEW WHAT KIND OF JOB SHIRLEY TEMPLE BLACK HAD WHEN SHE WAS AN ADULT.

BELLA ABZUG (1920-)

WHEN BELLA ABZUG WAS FIRST ELECTED TO CONGRESS, THEY CALLED HER "BATTLING BELLA." MS. ABZUG HAD NEVER BEEN AFRAID TO SPEAK OUT ON IMPORTANT ISSUES. AS A CONGRESSWOMAN FROM THE STATE OF NEW YORK, SHE FOUGHT HARD FOR WOMEN'S RIGHTS AND AN END TO THE WAR IN VIETNAM. SHE "BATTLED" WITH HER LOUD VOICE AND TOUGH MANNER. SHE MARCHED THROUGH CROWDS OF PEOPLE WEARING DIFFERENT HATS. THIS WAS HOW PEOPLE RECOGNIZED HER.

A FEW YEARS LATER, BELLA ABZUG TRIED TO BECOME ELECTED THE FIRST WOMAN MAYOR OF NEW YORK CITY. SHE LOST THIS ELECTION. HOWEVER, SHE IS STILL WORKING HARD FOR WOMEN'S RIGHTS AND OTHER ISSUES. TODAY SHE IS ONE OF THE BEST KNOWN WOMEN IN AMERICAN POLITICS. AND SHE IS STILL WELL KNOWN FOR HER HATS. SHE NEVER GIVES A SPEECH WITHOUT WEARING ONE!

WHY WAS BELLA ABZUG A GOOD CONGRESSWOMAN?

SHIRLEY CHISHOLM (1924-)

SHIRLEY CHISHOLM GREW UP AMONG THE POOR PEOPLE OF NEW YORK CITY. LATER IN LIFE SHE REPRESENTED THESE SAME PEOPLE IN THE CONGRESS OF THE UNITED STATES. SHE WAS THE FIRST BLACK WOMAN EVER ELECTED TO CONGRESS.

THE WHOLE COUNTRY SOON HEARD ABOUT MS. CHISHOLM AND HER OPINIONS. SHE STRONGLY DEFENDED THE RIGHTS OF BLACK PEOPLE AND WOMEN. SHE WORKED HARD TO SPEAK FOR POOR PEOPLE WHO LIVED IN BIG CITIES.

SHIRLEY CHISHOLM BECAME EVEN MORE FAMOUS IN 1972 WHEN SHE DECIDED TO RUN FOR PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES. THOUGH SHE DID NOT SUCCEED, HER COURAGE AND ENERGY WERE ADMIRED BY MOST AMERICANS. TODAY MS. CHISHOLM CONTINUES TO WORK IN CONGRESS. WE WILL PROBABLY HEAR MORE FROM HER IN THE FUTURE.

WHAT PEOPLE DID SHIRLEY CHISHOLM MOST WANT TO REPRESENT?

YVONNE BRAITHWAITE BURKE (1934-)

YVONNE BRAITHWAITE BURKE WAS THE FIRST BLACK WOMAN TO BE ELECTED TO CONGRESS FROM THE STATE OF CALIFORNIA. MS. BURKE WENT INTO POLITICS BECAUSE SHE WANTED TO CHANGE THINGS. SHE WAS TIRED OF BEING TREATED UNFAIRLY BECAUSE SHE WAS BLACK. BEFORE SHE WAS ELECTED TO CONGRESS, IT WAS HARD FOR A BLACK PERSON EVEN TO FIND A PLACE TO LIVE IN SACRAMENTO, THE CAPITAL OF CALIFORNIA.

MS. BURKE HAS BEEN RESPONSIBLE FOR PASSING MANY LAWS IN CONGRESS. SOME OF THESE LAWS HELPED OLD PEOPLE, HOMEMAKERS, AND THE MENTALLY RETARDED. SHE ALSO WORKED TO SAVE ENERGY IN CALIFORNIA AND OTHER STATES.

IN ADDITION TO BEING THE FIRST BLACK CONGRESSWOMAN FROM CALIFORNIA, MS. BURKE HAS ANOTHER "FIRST." IN 1973, SHE BECAME THE FIRST WOMAN TO HAVE A BABY WHILE SERVING IN CONGRESS.

IF YOU WERE ELECTED TO CONGRESS, WHAT LAWS WOULD YOU WORK TO PASS?

JANE BYRNE (1934-)

FOR MORE THAN TWENTY YEARS, THE MAYOR OF CHICAGO HAD BEEN RICHARD DALEY. WHEN MAYOR DALEY DIED, NO ONE WAS SURE WHO WOULD TAKE OVER FOR HIM. THE PERSON WHO FINALLY TOOK OVER WAS JANE BYRNE.

JANE BYRNE HAD LEARNED ABOUT POLITICS FROM MAYOR DALEY. SHE HAD LEARNED TO BE TOUGH, AND HAD LEARNED TO TALK DIRECTLY WITH THE PEOPLE OF CHICAGO.

JANE BYRNE HAD TO WIN A HARD FIGHT TO BECOME MAYOR. SOME PEOPLE SAID THAT A WOMAN COULD NOT RUN A BIG CITY LIKE CHICAGO, BUT JANE BYRNE WENT TO THE VOTERS AND TOLD THEM WHAT KIND OF MAYOR SHE WOULD BE. IN THE END, THE VOTERS DECIDED THAT JANE BYRNE WAS THE KIND OF MAYOR THEY WANTED, AND THEY VOTED HER INTO OFFICE. SINCE SHE WAS ELECTED, JANE BYRNE HAS HAD TO DEAL WITH STRIKING FIREFIGHTERS, MONEY PROBLEMS AND TEACHERS WHO WENT ON STRIKE IN THE CHICAGO SCHOOLS. HER JOB HAS NOT BEEN EASY IN ONE OF THE LARGEST CITIES IN THE UNITED STATES!

WHAT DO YOU THINK ARE SOME OF THE HARDEST THINGS THE MAYOR OF A BIG CITY HAS TO DEAL WITH?

BARBARA JORDAN (1936-)

BARBARA JORDAN WAS THE DAUGHTER OF A POOR BLACK MINISTER IN TEXAS. SHE GREW UP TO BECOME ONE OF THE WELL-KNOWN MEMBERS OF THE UNITED STATES CONGRESS.

BARBARA JORDAN NEVER WANTED TO BE AVERAGE. SHE ONLY WANTED TO BE THE BEST! IN SCHOOL SHE WAS NEVER HAPPY WITH HER REPORT CARD UNLESS IT WAS ALL A'S. WHEN SHE WAS STUDYING TO BE A LAWYER, SHE STILL SET HIGH GOALS FOR HERSELF.

IN 1976, BARBARA JORDAN GAVE A SPEECH AT THE CONVENTION OF THE DEMOCRATIC PARTY. PEOPLE ALL OVER THE COUNTRY HEARD THIS SPEECH ON TELEVISION AND THE RADIO. FOR MANY PEOPLE IT WAS THE FIRST TIME THEY HAD HEARD OF BARBARA JORDAN. SOME PEOPLE WERE SO IMPRESSED BY THE SPEECH THAT THEY WANTED MS. JORDAN TO RUN FOR VICE-PRESIDENT WITH JIMMY CARTER.

BARBARA JORDAN LEFT CONGRESS IN 1978 TO GO BACK INTO PRACTICE AS A LAWYER. YET SHE STILL SPEAKS OUT STRONGLY AND PEOPLE TURN TO HER FOR ADVICE IN AMERICAN POLITICS BECAUSE OF HER EXPERIENCE IN CONGRESS AND AS A LAWYER.

WHY DO YOU THINK BARBARA JORDAN DID NOT WANT TO BE AVERAGE?

SECTION VIII: SPORTS

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BABE DIDRIKSON (1914-1956)

LIKE MANY YOUNG GIRLS, BABE DIDRIKSON KNEW WHAT SHE WANTED TO BE WHEN SHE GREW UP. BABE WANTED TO BE THE GREATEST ATHLETE WHO EVER LIVED.

SHE STARTED OUT BY PLAYING BASKETBALL. BABE WAS NOT VERY TALL, BUT SHE WAS FAST AND SHE WAS A GOOD SHOOTER. SOMETIMES SHE SCORED THIRTY POINTS IN ONE GAME.

BABE WENT ON TO BECOME A STAR IN TRACK, GOLF, BASEBALL, AND TENNIS. IN ONE TRACK MEET, BABE WON FIVE OUT OF TEN EVENTS, AND SCORED MORE POINTS THAN ANY WHOLE TEAM AT THE MEET! AS A GOLFER, SHE RARELY EVER LOST. VERY FEW MEN COULD HIT A GOLFBALL AS FAR AS BABE COULD.

IN 1953, BABE LEARNED THAT SHE HAD CANCER. EVEN THIS DID NOT STOP HER. THE NEXT YEAR, SHE KEPT PLAYING GOLF AND WON SEVERAL MORE TROPHIES. AFTER SHE DIED, PEOPLE KNEW BABE HAD MET HER GOAL OF BECOMING ONE OF THE GREATEST ATHLETES WHO EVER LIVED.

WHY WAS BABE DIDRIKSON A GREAT ATHLETE?

HELEN WILLS (1906-)

HELEN WILLS WAS ONE OF AMERICA'S FIRST GREAT TENNIS STARS. SHE WAS A GOOD PLAYER BUT SHE WILL ALSO BE REMEMBERED FOR CHANGING THE WAY WOMEN PLAYERS DRESS.

YEARS AGO, WOMEN IN TENNIS WERE NOT ALLOWED TO WEAR THE LOOSE CLOTHING THEY WEAR TODAY. THEY HAD TO WEAR LONG SKIRTS WHICH MADE IT HARD TO RUN AFTER THE BALL. THEIR BLOUSES HAD LONG SLEEVES THAT MADE IT HARD TO SWING A RACKET.

ONE DAY, HELEN DECIDED TO BREAK THE CLOTHING RULES. SHE WORE SHORT PANTS, A SLEEVELESS BLOUSE, AND NO STOCKINGS. PEOPLE WERE SHOCKED BY THIS. BUT THE NEXT DAY, HALF THE OTHER WOMEN PLAYERS SHOWED UP WEARING THE SAME KIND OF CLOTHING. AND MOST OF THEM PLAYED BETTER THAN THEY EVER HAD BEFORE!

BECAUSE OF HELEN WILLS, WOMEN ATHLETES WHO PLAYED TENNIS NEVER AGAIN HAD TO WEAR CLOTHING THAT MADE PLAYING TENNIS DIFFICULT.

WHY DID HELEN BREAK THE CLOTHING RULES FOR TENNIS PLAYERS?

STELLA WALSH (1911-)

STELLA WALSH WAS ONE OF AMERICA'S FIRST GREAT TRACK AND FIELD STARS. SHE CAME TO AMERICA FROM POLAND WHEN SHE WAS JUST TEN MONTHS OLD. IN HER LIFETIME SHE WON FORTY DIFFERENT U.S. CHAMPIONSHIPS.

STELLA FIRST BECAME FAMOUS WHEN SHE WAS NINETEEN YEARS OLD AT A TRACK MEET IN NEW YORK CITY. SHE BROKE THE WORLD RECORD FOR THE 50-YARD DASH, RUNNING IT IN JUST OVER SIX SECONDS. STELLA WENT ON TO BECOME A CHAMPION IN OTHER RACES, AND ALSO IN THE LONG JUMP EVENT.

STELLA WALSH REMAINED A STAR ATHLETE FOR TWENTY THREE YEARS, LONG AFTER ATHLETES YOUNGER THAN HERSELF HAD QUIT! WHEN SHE WAS FORTY-TWO YEARS OLD, SHE ENTERED A COMPETITION CALLED A PENTATHLON, AND ONCE AGAIN BROKE A WORLD RECORD TO WIN FIRST PLACE.

DO YOU THINK STELLA LIKED TO RUN? WHY?

ELEANORA SEARS (1912-1968)

ELEANORA SEARS LIVED IN A TIME WHEN MANY PEOPLE THOUGHT WOMEN SHOULD NOT BE INVOLVED IN SPORTS. ELEANORA HELPED TO CHANGE THEIR MINDS BECAUSE SHE WAS INVOLVED IN SEVERAL SPORTS.

ONE OF MANY SPORTS THAT INTERESTED ELEANORA SEARS DURING HER LONG LIFE WAS WALKING. ELEANORA WAS FAMOUS FOR HER FORTY-SEVEN MILE WALKS FROM PROVIDENCE TO BOSTON. EVERY YEAR SHE WALKED THIS DISTANCE. EARLIER IN HER LIFE, SHE HAD BEEN AN EXPERT AT TENNIS, POLO, SWIMMING, FISHING, SAILING, SKATING, AND GOLF.

ANOTHER OF ELEANORA SEARS' FAVORITE SPORTS WAS RIDING HORSES. ELEANORA RODE HORSES ALL HER LIFE, BOTH FOR FUN AND SPORT. SHE WAS A CHAMPION RIDER. IN HER LATER YEARS, SHE RAISED HORSES FOR OTHER PEOPLE TO RIDE.

HER LIFE-LONG INTEREST IN SPORTS ENCOURAGED OTHER YOUNG WOMEN TO ENJOY SPORTS AND TO BECOME CHAMPIONS IN THEIR SPECIAL FIELDS OF INTEREST.

DO YOU HAVE A FEMALE RELATIVE WHO ENJOYS SPORTS? WHAT SPORTS DOES SHE PLAY?

ALTHEA GIBSON (1927-)

THERE WAS A TIME WHEN ALTHEA GIBSON DID NOT THINK SHE HAD MUCH CHANCE TO SUCCEED IN LIFE. SHE DID NOT LIKE SCHOOL. HER FAMILY WAS POOR. SHE GREW UP IN A TOUGH NEIGHBORHOOD IN THE CITY. YET ALTHEA GIBSON BECAME ONE OF AMERICA'S GREAT TENNIS PLAYERS.

ALTHEA FIRST PLAYED TENNIS ON THE STREETS OF NEW YORK CITY. AFTER SHE PROVED SHE WAS AN EXCELLENT TENNIS PLAYER, SHE HAD ANOTHER PROBLEM. SHE WAS BLACK, AND AT THIS TIME BLACK PEOPLE WERE NOT ALLOWED TO COMPETE IN TENNIS MATCHES WITH WHITE PEOPLE. ALTHEA GIBSON HELPED TO CHANGE THIS RULE. SHE BECAME THE FIRST BLACK TO PLAY IN THE U.S. NATIONAL CHAMPIONSHIP.

ALTHEA'S VICTORY WAS A VICTORY FOR BLACK TENNIS PLAYERS EVERYWHERE. TODAY SHE TEACHES OTHER YOUNGSTERS IN BIG CITIES ABOUT THE GAME OF TENNIS.

HOW DID ALTHEA GIBSON CHANGE TENNIS IN THE UNITED STATES?

MICKEY WRIGHT (1935-)

AS A GIRL, MICKEY WRIGHT WAS TEASED BECAUSE SHE WAS SO TALL. YET, SHE USED HER HEIGHT TO HER ADVANTAGE, BY BECOMING A PRO GOLFER. IN GOLF, BEING TALL HELPED MICKEY HIT THE BALL FARTHER THAN ANYONE ELSE.

MICKEY LEFT COLLEGE TO TEST HER SKILL AS A GOLFER WHEN SHE WAS TWENTY YEARS OLD. HER GOLFING CAREER WAS AMAZING. IN TEN YEARS, SHE EARNED NEARLY $200,000 BY WINNING TOURNAMENT AFTER TOURNAMENT. FOR TWO YEARS IN A ROW SHE WAS VOTED THE WOMAN ATHLETE OF THE YEAR.

MICKEY HAD PROVEN HERSELF AS A GOLFER. AFTERWARD, SHE DECIDED TO PROVE HERSELF IN ANOTHER WAY, BY RETURNING TO COLLEGE AND FINISHING HER EDUCATION.

IN WHAT OTHER SPORTS WOULD BEING TALL BE HELPFUL TO A PLAYER?

WILMA RUDOLPH (1940-)

WHEN SHE WAS JUST FOUR YEARS OLD, WILMA RUDOLPH HAD A DISEASE CALLED SCARLET FEVER. FOR TWO YEARS, HER LEGS WERE SO WEAK SHE COULD HARDLY WALK. BUT SHE WAS DETERMINED SHE WOULD GET WELL IF SHE TRIED. SHE EXERCISED AND DID NOT SIT AROUND. SHE GREW UP TALL AND STRONG AND BECAME THE FASTEST RUNNER IN AMERICA.

IN HIGH SCHOOL, WILMA PLAYED BASKETBALL. WHEN A COLLEGE COACH SAW WILMA PLAY BASKETBALL, HE KNEW SHE COULD BE A CHAMPION TRACK STAR, TOO! HER SCHOOL DID NOT EVEN HAVE A TRACK TEAM, SO SHE TRAINED WITH A COACH.

WILMA'S COACH MADE HER WORK HARD TO BECOME AS FAST AS SHE COULD. HER PRACTICE PAID OFF. IN 1960, WILMA RUDOLPH WON THREE GOLD MEDALS AT THE OLYMPICS, AND BECAME ONE OF THE MOST FAMOUS RUNNERS IN THE WORLD.

WHAT WAS SPECIAL ABOUT WILMA'S SUCCESS AS A RUNNER?

BILLIE JEAN KING (1943-)

BILLIE JEAN KING MAY BE THE BEST-KNOWN WOMAN IN SPORTS HISTORY. SHE IS A GREAT TENNIS PLAYER, AND SHE HAS WORKED HARD TO HELP ALL WOMEN ATHLETES GET THE ATTENTION THEY DESERVE.

FOR FIFTEEN YEARS, BILLIE JEAN HAS BEEN WINNING TENNIS PRIZES ALL OVER THE WORLD. BUT SHE DID NOT LIKE THE UNFAIRNESS OF THE TENNIS TOURNAMENTS. SHE KNEW THAT MALE TENNIS PLAYERS WERE GETTING FIVE TIMES AS MUCH MONEY AS THE WOMEN WHEN THEY WON A TOURNAMENT. SHE KNEW THAT IN OTHER SPORTS AS WELL, THE MEN GOT MORE PRIZE MONEY THAN THE WOMEN.

BILLIE JEAN WORKED TO CHANGE THIS. SHE HELPED START A NEW SERIES OF TENNIS TOURNAMENTS FOR WOMEN, WHICH OFFERED BETTER PRIZE MONEY. SHE STARTED A NEW MAGAZINE ALL ABOUT WOMEN ATHLETES. WHEREVER SHE WENT, SHE SPOKE OUT FOR EQUALITY IN SPORTS.

FEW PEOPLE HAVE DONE MORE FOR WOMEN'S SPORTS THAN BILLIE JEAN KING.

WHY IS BILLIE JEAN KING AN IMPORTANT PERSON TO ALL WOMEN IN SPORTS?

MICKI KING (1944-)

MICKI KING WAS ON HER WAY TO WINNING A GOLD MEDAL IN DIVING AT THE 1968 OLYMPICS WHEN SOMETHING TERRIBLE HAPPENED. SHE WAS LEADING IN THE DIVING COMPETITION. SHE ONLY HAD TO DO TWO MORE DIVES TO WIN THE MEDAL. BUT ON HER NEXT DIVE, MICKI HIT HER ARM ON THE DIVING BOARD.

MICKI'S DREAM OF A GOLD MEDAL VANISHED. SHE HAD BROKEN HER ARM, AND SHE THOUGHT SHE WOULD NEVER DIVE AGAIN.

BUT MICKI DID NOT GIVE UP HER DREAM. SHE STARTED TRAINING AGAIN. SHE LEARNED NEW DIVES. SHE EVEN GAVE UP HER JOB TO TRAIN FOR THE NEXT OLYMPICS. IN 1972, MICKI WON THE GOLD MEDAL SHE HAD LOST IN 1968. SHE WAS THE OLDEST DIVER ON THE TEAM, BUT SHE ALSO PROVED SHE WAS THE BEST.

HOW DID MICKI SHOW HER COURAGE AS A DIVER?

ROBYN SMITH (1944-)

ROBYN SMITH WANTED TO BE AN ACTRESS UNTIL A FRIEND TOOK HER TO A HORSE RACE. ROBYN WAS FASCINATED WITH THE SPORT OF HORSE RACING. SHE DECIDED TO BECOME A JOCKEY.

BUT IT WAS HARD FOR A WOMAN TO BECOME A JOCKEY BECAUSE NO WOMEN HAD BEEN JOCKEYS. ROBYN STARTED BY TRAINING HORSES IN THE MORNING AT THE HORSE STABLES. WHEN ONE OF THE OWNERS OF THE HORSES SAW HOW WELL ROBYN COULD HANDLE A HORSE, HE DECIDED TO LET HER RIDE IN A RACE. THAT WAS HER FIRST TIME AS A JOCKEY.

ROBYN WENT ON TO RIDE HORSES IN RACE AFTER RACE, DOING BETTER ALL THE TIME. SOME PEOPLE STILL DON'T LIKE THE IDEA OF A WOMAN RACING HORSES, BUT THIS IS CHANGING. WITH JOCKEYS LIKE ROBYN SMITH AROUND, NO ONE CAN SAY THAT WOMEN CANNOT RACE HORSES.

WHY WAS IT HARD AT FIRST FOR ROBYN TO BE A JOCKEY?

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MARY JO PEPPLER (1944-)

FOR MANY YEARS, MARY JO PEPPLER WAS THE BEST IN HER SPORT, BUT FEW PEOPLE KNEW HER NAME. MARY JO WAS A VOLLEYBALL STAR, AND VOLLEYBALL WAS JUST NOT A POPULAR SPORT IN THE UNITED STATES WHEN SHE BEGAN PLAYING.

MARY JO WAS FIRST HONORED AS THE BEST VOLLEYBALL PLAYER IN THE WORLD IN EUROPE. WHEN PEOPLE HEARD ABOUT THIS HONOR, THEY BECAME MORE INTERESTED IN THIS EXCITING SPORT CALLED VOLLEYBALL.

EVEN MORE PEOPLE HEARD ABOUT MARY JO PEPPLER IN 1975. THIS WAS THE YEAR OF THE FIRST "SUPERSTARS" COMPETITION FOR WOMEN. HERE MARY JO HAD TO RUN, THROW, SWIM, AND RIDE A BICYCLE TO WIN THE COMPETITION. SHE WON FIRST PLACE IN THE COMPETITION, SHOWING THE WORLD HOW GOOD AN ATHLETE A VOLLEYBALL PLAYER MUST BE.

HOW DID MARY JO PEPPLER HELP THE SPORT OF VOLLEYBALL?

CHRIS VON SALTZA (1944-)

CHRIS VON SALTZA FIRST BECAME A CHAMPION SWIMMER WHEN SHE WAS TWELVE YEARS OLD. SHE WAS NOT ABLE TO BE ON THE OLYMPIC TEAM THAT YEAR, BUT SHE WON MANY AWARDS. FOR THE NEXT FOUR YEARS, SHE TRAINED HARDER THAN EVER. WHEN SHE WAS SIXTEEN, SHE WENT TO THE OLYMPICS AND WON THREE GOLD MEDALS.

IT TAKES A LOT OF WORK TO BE A GREAT ATHLETE. BUT SWIMMING WAS NOT THE ONLY THING IN CHRIS' LIFE. DURING ALL THE TIME SHE WAS TRAINING FOR THE OLYMPICS, SHE WAS A SERIOUS STUDENT AND GOT GOOD GRADES. SHE WAS ALSO ON THE STUDENT COUNCIL AND JOINED MANY SCHOOL ACTIVITIES.

AFTER THE OLYMPICS, CHRIS WENT TO COLLEGE AND LATER JOINED THE PEACE CORPS. NO MATTER WHAT SHE DECIDED TO DO, CHRIS VON SALTZA PROVED THAT WITH HARD WORK AND DETERMINATION, PEOPLE CAN BE "WINNERS" AT WHAT EVER THEY CHOOSE TO DO.

HOW WAS CHRIS MORE THAN JUST A CHAMPION SWIMMER?

PEGGY FLEMING (1948-)

PEGGY FLEMING WAS A YOUNG WOMAN WITH MANY TALENTS. SHE LOVED MUSIC, SPORTS, AND DANCING. FOR A WHILE, HER PARENTS WERE NOT SURE WHICH OF THESE TALENTS WOULD BE THE MOST IMPORTANT IN PEGGY'S LIFE. IN THE END, ALL OF THEM WERE.

PEGGY GAVE UP VIOLIN LESSONS AFTER ONE YEAR OF PRACTICE. SHE LOVED MUSIC, BUT SHE DID NOT LIKE SITTING STILL FOR THE LESSONS. SHE WANTED TO BE MORE ACTIVE. SHE BECAME INTERESTED IN ICE SKATING.

PEGGY TRAINED HARD AS AN ICE SKATER AND BECAME ONE OF AMERICA'S MOST GRACEFUL FIGURE SKATERS. IN FIGURE SKATING, SHE COULD COMBINE HER LOVE OF MUSIC, HER GRACE AS A DANCER, AND HER NATURAL TALENT FOR SKATING. IN 1968, HER TALENT AS A SKATER WON HER A GOLD MEDAL AT THE WINTER OLYMPIC GAMES. TODAY SHE DOES NOT COMPETE AS AN ICE SKATER BUT APPEARS ON TELEVISION OR SPECIAL SHOWS WHICH FEATURE HER FIGURE SKATING SKILLS.

WHAT THREE KINDS OF TALENT DOES A FIGURE SKATER NEED?

SHEILA YOUNG (1950-)

ONE OF MICHIGAN'S FINEST ATHLETES WAS SHEILA YOUNG. WHEN SHEILA WAS TWO YEARS OLD, HER PARENTS TAUGHT HER HOW TO ICE SKATE. WHEN SHE WAS FOUR, THEY TAUGHT HER TO RIDE A BICYCLE. THEY DID NOT KNOW THAT SHEILA WOULD ONE DAY BE A CHAMPION IN BOTH THESE SPORTS!

IN 1976, SHEILA WON THREE OLYMPIC GOLD MEDALS FOR SPEED SKATING. BECAUSE SPEED SKATING REQUIRES HARD TRAINING AND GREAT LEG STRENGTH, IT WAS NATURAL FOR HER TO TURN HER ATTENTION TO BICYCLE RACING. THE SUMMER AFTER SHE WON ICE SKATING AWARDS, SHEILA YOUNG BECAME A WORLD CHAMPION BIKE-RIDER, TOO. TO BECOME THE BEST IN TWO SPORTS IS AN ACCOMPLISHMENT FEW ATHLETES EVER REACH.

HOW WAS SHEILA YOUNG AN UNUSUAL ATHLETE?

BARBARA COCHRAN (1951-)

BARBARA COCHRAN'S MOTHER AND FATHER LOVED TO SKI. EVEN WHEN THEY WERE BUSY RAISING FOUR SMALL CHILDREN, THEY MANAGED TO SKI EVERY WEEKEND. SINCE THEY COULD NOT AFFORD A BABYSITTER, THEY BROUGHT THE CHILDREN WITH THEM.

ALL FOUR OF THE COCHRAN CHILDREN BECAME CHAMPION SKIERS. FOR MANY YEARS, BARBARA AND MICKEY COCHRAN COMPETED AGAINST EACH OTHER IN THE BIG SKI RACES. SOMETIMES BARBARA WOULD WIN. OTHER TIMES, MICKEY WOULD BEAT HER. THIS MADE THEM BOTH TRAIN HARDER, BECAUSE EACH WANTED TO BEAT THE OTHER.

AT THE 1972 OLYMPICS, MICKEY COCHRAN FELL AS SHE WAS RACING DOWN THE HILL. SHE HAD TO DROP OUT OF THE RACE. BUT HER YOUNGER SISTER, BARBARA, WAS ALSO IN THE SAME RACE. BARBARA WENT ON TO WIN THIS RACE. SHE MADE SURE THAT THE OLYMPIC GOLD MEDAL THAT YEAR WOULD GO TO AN ATHLETE NAMED COCHRAN.

HOW DID BARBARA AND MICKEY COCHRAN HELP EACH OTHER BECOME CHAMPION SKIERS?

PAULA SPERBER (1951-)

BOWLING IS A SPORT FOR EVERYONE. BOTH YOUNG AND OLD PEOPLE CAN BOWL. IT DOES NOT TAKE GREAT STRENGTH OR YEARS OF PRACTICE. IT IS FUN WHETHER YOU'RE BOWLING ALONE OR WITH A GROUP OF FRIENDS.

PAULA SPERBER WOULD LIKE MORE PEOPLE TO GO BOWLING. WHEN SHE WAS LITTLE, SHE LOVED TO BOWL EVEN THOUGH HER SCORES WERE VERY LOW. BUT WHEN SHE WAS FIFTEEN, PAULA BOWLED HER HIGHEST SCORE EVER -- 290, JUST TEN POINTS LESS THAN A PERFECT GAME!

PAULA STARTED PRACTICING AND SOON SHE BECAME A PROFESSIONAL BOWLER. HER STRENGTH AND SKILL HELPED HER WIN $15,000 IN HER SECOND YEAR AS A PRO. BOWLING HAS MADE HER FAMOUS, BUT THIS IS NOT THE ONLY REASON SHE LIKED THE GAME. SHE KNOWS THAT THERE ARE MANY WAYS TO ENJOY THE GAME, WHETHER YOU'RE A PRO BOWLER OR NOT.

BOWLING IS A GOOD GAME FOR EVERYONE. WHAT OTHER SPORTS CAN BE FUN FOR EVERYONE IN THE FAMILY?

CATHY RIGBY (1952-)

WHEN CATHY RIGBY WAS BORN, SHE WAS A VERY TINY BABY. SHE WEIGHED SO LITTLE THAT FOR A WHILE DOCTORS WERE NOT EVEN SURE SHE WOULD LIVE.

CATHY WAS ALMOST ALWAYS SICK AS A CHILD. IN SCHOOL, THE CHILDREN TEASED HER BECAUSE SHE WAS SO SMALL. WHEN CATHY GOT OVER HER SICKNESS, SHE WAS GLAD SHE COULD BE MORE ACTIVE. SHE BECAME MORE ACTIVE THAN MOST CHILDREN. SHE LIKED CLIMBING THINGS.

WHEN SHE WAS EIGHT YEARS OLD, CATHY'S FATHER SHOWED HER A TRAMPOLINE. WITH ALMOST NO PRACTICE, SHE STARTED BOUNCING ON THE TRAMPOLINE AND WAS DOING THE HARDEST FLIPS AND SOMMERSAULTS.

CATHY HAD FOUND HER SPORT. WITH HER SMALL BODY FRAME AND HER SKILL FOR SWINGING, FLIPPING AND JUMPING IN AIR, SHE BECAME ONE OF AMERICA'S BEST GYMNASTS.

WHAT KINDS OF SKILL DOES A GYMNAST HAVE?

CHERYL TOUSSAINT (1952-)

BECOMING A RUNNER CHANGED CHERYL TOUSSAINT'S WHOLE LIFE.

CHERYL TOUSSAINT HAD NEVER DONE WELL IN SCHOOL. HER PARENTS HAD SEPARATED WHEN SHE WAS A BABY. SHE WAS POOR, AND SHE DID NOT THINK SHE COULD DO ANYTHING IMPORTANT WITH HER LIFE.

THEN CHERYL STARTED RUNNING WITH A TRACK TEAM. THE COACH OF THE TEAM TAUGHT HER TO BE PROUD OF HER ABILITIES. HER COACH ALSO TOLD HER SHE MUST DO BETTER IN SCHOOL IF SHE WANTED TO STAY ON THE TEAM. BECAUSE BEING A MEMBER OF THE TEAM MEANT A LOT TO HER, CHERYL STARTED STUDYING ALMOST AS HARD AS SHE WAS RUNNING. HER GRADES GOT BETTER AND HER RUNNING IMPROVED, TOO!

BECAUSE OF HER HARD WORK IN SCHOOL AND IN SPORTS, SEVERAL DREAMS CAME TRUE FOR CHERYL TOUSSAINT. SHE BROKE A WORLD RECORD IN ONE RACE. SHE WON A SILVER MEDAL AT THE 1972 OLYMPICS. THEN SHE WENT ON TO GRADUATE FROM COLLEGE AND GET A GOOD JOB. WITHOUT RUNNING ON A TEAM AND BELIEVING SHE COULD DO WELL IN SCHOOL, CHERYL MIGHT NEVER HAVE GONE ON TO BECOME AN IMPORTANT PERSON TO HERSELF AND TO THE PEOPLE AROUND HER.

HOW DID RUNNING CHANGE CHERYL'S LIFE?

JANET LYNN (1953-)

JANET LYNN FIRST PUT ON ICE SKATES WHEN SHE WAS TWO YEARS OLD. NO ONE EXPECTED HER TO BE ABLE TO STAND UP. BUT IN A VERY SHORT TIME JANET HAD TAUGHT HERSELF TO SKATE BACKWARD.

JANET'S PARENTS COULD SEE THAT SHE HAD A GREAT TALENT. THEY DECIDED TO DO EVERYTHING THEY COULD TO HELP HER. THEY MOVED TO A DIFFERENT CITY AND HIRED A GOOD COACH. THEY SPENT THOUSANDS OF DOLLARS TO HELP JANET BECOME A CHAMPION FIGURE SKATER.

LIKE MOST CHAMPION ATHLETES, JANET HAD TO TRAIN HARD. SHE HAD TO USE ALL HER SPARE TIME TO WORK ON HER SKATING. SHE TRAINED BEFORE SCHOOL, AFTER SCHOOL AND ON THE WEEKENDS FOR LONG HOURS.

HER HARD WORK PAID OFF WHEN SHE WON MANY MEDALS. ALL OVER THE WORLD SHE BECAME KNOWN AS ONE OF AMERICA'S GREATEST FIGURE SKATERS.

WHAT DO YOU THINK IT TAKES TO BECOME A CHAMPION IN ANY SPORT?

MELISSA BELOTE (1956-)

MELISSA BELOTE LOVED TO SWIM BUT SHE HAD ONE PROBLEM AS A SWIMMER. THE POOL WATER HURT HER EYES. WHEN SHE WAS ELEVEN YEARS OLD, MELISSA DECIDED THERE WAS ONLY ONE THING TO DO. SHE STARTED SWIMMING THE BACKSTROKE. THIS WOULD KEEP HER EYES OUT OF THE WATER.

IN THE BACKSTROKE RACES, MELISSA WOULD SWIM ON HER BACK, BRINGING HER ARMS UP AND BEHIND HER. SHE BECAME SO GOOD AT SWIMMING THE BACKSTROKE THAT SHE WENT TO THE 1972 OLYMPICS.

MELISSA HAD A CHANCE TO WIN THREE GOLD MEDALS AT THE OLYMPICS. SHE WAS VERY NERVOUS ABOUT DOING WELL, BECAUSE THE OLYMPICS MEANT SO MUCH TO HER. AFTER WINNING TWO RACES, SHE WAS EVEN MORE NERVOUS ABOUT THE THIRD. JUST BEFORE THIS RACE, SHE HAPPENED TO SEE A PORKY PIG CARTOON ON TV. SINCE THE 1972 OLYMPICS WERE IN GERMANY, PORKY PIG WAS TALKING IN GERMAN. MELISSA LAUGHED SO HARD AT THIS THAT SHE FORGOT ABOUT BEING NERVOUS. SHE WENT OUT AND WON HER THIRD GOLD MEDAL WITH NO TROUBLE AT ALL!

IF YOU WERE SWIMMING IN AN OLYMPIC RACE LIKE MELISSA BELOTE, WOULD YOU BE NERVOUS? WHAT WOULD YOU DO TO RELAX?

JEAN BALUKAS (1959-)

WHEN JEAN BALUKAS WAS ONLY FOUR YEARS OLD, SHE WANTED TO PLAY BILLIARDS WITH HER BROTHER. BILLIARDS IS A GAME PLAYED WITH HEAVY BALLS ON A TABLE, LIKE POOL. JEAN HAD TO STAND ON A BOX JUST TO REACH THE TABLE. BUT SHE PRACTICED EVERY DAY, AND SOON BECAME GOOD ENOUGH TO PLAY IN THE NATIONAL CHAMPIONSHIP.

JEAN WAS ONLY NINE YEARS OLD WHEN SHE PLAYED IN THIS TOURNAMENT! SHE WAS SO YOUNG THAT ONE MAN TOLD HER TO STOP PLAYING. HE DID NOT REALIZE THIS YOUNG GIRL WAS ONE OF THE CONTESTANTS. HE WAS EVEN MORE SUPRISED WHEN JEAN BEAT ONE OF THE BEST PLAYERS IN HER FIRST GAME!

JEAN BECAME THE U.S. WOMEN'S CHAMPION WHEN SHE WAS ONLY THIRTEEN. FOR THE NEXT SIX YEARS IN A ROW, SHE WON THE TITLE EVERY YEAR.

THE ONLY HONOR LEFT WAS TO BECOME THE WORLD CHAMPION. IN 1978 SHE WON THAT AS WELL, WHEN SHE WAS JUST NINETEEN YEARS OLD.

WHY WERE PEOPLE SURPRISED BY JEAN AT HER FIRST TOURNAMENT?

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LAURA BRIDGMAN (1829-1889)

LAURA BRIDGMAN COULD NOT SEE OR HEAR OR SPEAK. HER FAMILY HAD LITTLE TIME TO GIVE HER THE ATTENTION SHE NEEDED. HER ONLY TOY WAS AN OLD BOOT WHICH SHE HUGGED LIKE A DOLL.

WHEN DR. SAMUEL HOWE HEARD ABOUT LAURA, HE WANTED TO SEE IF HE COULD HELP HER. MOST PEOPLE AT THIS TIME DID NOT THINK THAT PEOPLE LIKE LAURA COULD EVER LEARN ANYTHING. DR. HOWE WANTED TO PROVE THAT THEY COULD.

WITH DR. HOWE'S HELP, LAURA BECAME THE FIRST BLIND DEAF-MUTE TO BE EDUCATED. LAURA LEARNED TO "READ" BY USING CARDS WITH WORDS SPELLED ON THEM. SHE LEARNED TO FEEL THE LETTERS WITH HER FINGERS. SOON SHE WAS ABLE TO READ BOOKS MADE ESPECIALLY FOR HER, AND STUDY ALL THE THINGS OTHER CHILDREN STUDIED IN SCHOOL.

DO YOU THINK YOU COULD LEARN TO READ WITH YOUR FINGERS?

ANNE SULLIVAN (1866-1936)

ANNE SULLIVAN'S LIFE AS A CHILD WAS NOT EASY. SHE WAS HALF-BLIND, AND HER FAMILY WAS VERY POOR. WHEN ANN WAS JUST EIGHT YEARS OLD, HER MOTHER DIED. TWO YEARS LATER, HER FATHER LEFT THE FAMILY.

ANNE WAS SENT TO A CROWDED HOME FOR ORPHANS. ONE DAY WHEN SOME VISITORS CAME TO THE HOME, ANNE RUSHED OUT TO THEM AND SAID LOUDLY, "I WANT TO GO TO SCHOOL!"

FOR THE FIRST TIME, ANNE WAS TREATED WITH KINDNESS. SHE WAS ALLOWED TO GO TO SCHOOL, AND GRADUATED AT THE TOP OF HER CLASS.

ANNE'S GREATEST WORK WAS NOT AS A STUDENT BUT AS A TEACHER. WHEN SHE WAS TWENTY-ONE YEARS OLD, SHE WAS HIRED TO TEACH HELEN KELLER, A GIRL WHO COULD NOT SEE, HEAR OR SPEAK. AFTER YEARS OF STRUGGLE, ANNE FINALLY MADE HELEN UNDERSTAND THE WORLD SHE LIVED IN. HELEN GREW UP TO BECOME A FAMOUS WRITER. SHE PROVED TO THE WORLD HOW MUCH A HANDICAPPED PERSON CAN DO, WITH THE HELP OF A PATIENT AND UNDERSTANDING TEACHER LIKE ANNE SULLIVAN.

WHY WAS ANNE SULLIVAN ABLE TO TEACH HELEN KELLER WHEN OTHERS COULD NOT?

HELEN KELLER (1880-1968)

HELEN KELLER WAS BORN BLIND, DEAF AND MUTE. SHE LIVED IN DARKNESS AND SILENCE, UNDERSTANDING NOTHING ABOUT THE WORLD AROUND HER. BECAUSE OF THIS, SHE WAS OFTEN WILD AND RUDE. SOME PEOPLE THOUGHT THAT HER PARENTS SHOULD SEND HER AWAY FROM THE FAMILY BECAUSE SHE WOULD NEVER BE ABLE TO LIVE A NORMAL LIFE. BUT HELEN'S PARENTS DECIDED TO GIVE HER ONE LAST CHANCE TO LEARN. THEY HIRED ANNE SULLIVAN AS HELEN'S TEACHER.

ANNE WAS HALF-BLIND HERSELF, SO SHE UNDERSTOOD HELEN'S PROBLEM. SHE FORCED HELEN TO BEHAVE HERSELF, AND TO TRY TO LEARN. SHE TAUGHT HER TO SPEAK WITH HER HANDS, BY SPELLING WORDS WITH HER FINGERS. ONE DAY ANNE SPELLED THE WORD "WATER" WHILE COLD WATER WAS RUNNING OVER HELEN'S HAND. FOR THE FIRST TIME, HELEN UNDERSTOOD WHAT A WORD MEANT. SHE WENT ON TO LEARN HOW TO SPEAK, AND WITH HER HANDS BEGAN TO UNDERSTAND PEOPLE AND THINGS AROUND HER.

HELEN AND ANNE WERE SPECIAL FRIENDS FOR THE REST OF THEIR LIVES. TOGETHER THEY SHOWED THE WORLD THAT NO HANDICAP WAS TOO GREAT TO OVERCOME.

WHAT WAS SPECIAL ABOUT THE FRIENDSHIP OF HELEN KELLER AND ANNE SULLIVAN?

LOUISE BAKER (1908-)

WHEN SHE WAS EIGHT YEARS OLD, LOUISE BAKER MADE A BAD MISTAKE. SHE TRIED TO RIDE A BICYCLE THAT WAS TOO BIG FOR HER. AT THE BOTTOM OF A BIG HILL, LOUISE COULD NOT STOP THE BIKE AND SHE RODE RIGHT IN FRONT OF A CAR. BECAUSE OF THE ACCIDENT, HER RIGHT LEG HAD TO BE REMOVED.

LOUISE WENT THROUGH LIFE ON ONE LEG, USING CRUTCHES. BUT SHE SOON LEARNED THAT THIS WAS NO REASON TO STOP HAVING FUN. LOUISE BECAME GOOD AT ROLLER SKATING, TENNIS, SWIMMING, AND EVEN SKIING.

LOUISE TRAVELED IN EUROPE ALL BY HERSELF. SHE HELD SEVERAL JOBS. SHE ALSO WROTE A BOOK ABOUT HER LIFE CALLED <u>OUT ON A LIMB</u>. THIS BOOK MADE PEOPLE UNDERSTAND THAT HANDICAPPED PEOPLE CAN ENJOY MANY OF THE ACTIVITIES AND INTERESTS THEIR FRIENDS DO.

DO YOU KNOW A HANDICAPPED PERSON?

JILL KINMONT (1936-)

IN 1955, JILL KINMONT EXPECTED TO BE A MEMBER OF THE NEXT OLYMPIC TEAM. AT AGE EIGHTEEN, SHE WAS ONE OF THE BEST DOWNHILL SKIERS IN THE COUNTRY. BUT BEFORE HER DREAM CAME TRUE, JILL SKIED DOWN HER LAST MOUNTAIN. HALFWAY DOWN THE SLOPE, SHE CRASHED AT A SPEED OF FORTY MILES PER HOUR. THE ACCIDENT LEFT HER UNABLE TO MOVE FROM THE NECK DOWN.

JILL'S GOAL OF BEING AN OLYMPIC SKIER WOULD NEVER BE REACHED. BUT SHE DID NOT GIVE UP OTHER DREAMS. SLOWLY, SHE LEARNED TO USE HER ARMS TO MOVE HERSELF AROUND IN A WHEELCHAIR. SHE WORKED HER WAY THROUGH COLLEGE, HOPING TO BECOME A SCHOOL TEACHER. THE STORY OF JILL KINMONT IS DESCRIBED IN A BOOK CALLED THE OTHER SIDE OF THE MOUNTAIN, BY E. G. VALENS.

JILL'S STRUGGLE WAS LONG AND HARD, BUT SHE NEVER GAVE UP. SHE MAY HAVE LOST THE OLYMPIC MEDAL, BUT SHE WON SOMETHING EVEN GREATER. ONCE AGAIN SHE BELIEVED IN HERSELF AND THE THINGS SHE COULD DO.

IF YOU WERE IN A WHEELCHAIR LIKE JILL KINMONT, WHAT THINGS WOULD BE HARD TO DO?

DIANA ANGLIN

GYMNASTS MUST HAVE WELL-TRAINED BODIES. THEY HAVE TO BE ABLE TO DO DIFFICULT FLIPS AND JUMPS. THIRTEEN-YEAR-OLD DIANA ANGLIN IS BETTER THAN MOST GYMNASTS HER AGE. THIS IS TRUE EVEN THOUGH DIANA WAS BORN WITHOUT A RIGHT ARM.

DIANA HAS BEEN USING AN ARTIFICIAL ARM SINCE SHE WAS SIX MONTHS OLD, AND SHE CAN DO JUST ABOUT ANYTHING. SHE PROVED THIS WHEN SHE DECIDED TO BE A GYMNAST.

LIKE ALL GOOD GYMNASTS, DIANA TRAINS MANY HOURS A WEEK. SHE PUTS A RUBBER PAD ON THE END OF HER ARTIFICAL ARM SO SHE WILL BE ABLE TO STAND ON HER HANDS AND DO FLIPS. DIANA HAS COMPETED IN THE TEXAS STATE GYMNASTICS MEET FOR FOUR YEARS IN A ROW. IN 1979, SHE WON FIRST PLACE IN ONE EVENT.

CAN YOU DO A HANDSTAND? CAN YOU IMAGINE HOW MUCH HARDER IT WOULD BE FOR DIANA?

ANNA MARTUSCELLI

ANYONE CAN BE A HERO.

ANNA MARTUSCELLI WAS SIXTY-EIGHT YEARS OLD WHEN SHE SAVED A FIFTY-FOUR YEAR OLD MAN FROM DROWNING. THE MAN HAD WALKED INTO A LARGE POND TO GET A BALL. ANNA SAW THE MAN STEP INTO WATER THAT WAS OVER HIS HEAD. SHE REALIZED THAT HE COULD NOT SWIM, SO SHE SWAM OUT TO SAVE HIM.

TWENTY YEARS BEFORE, DOCTORS HAD SAID THAT ANNA MARTUSCELLI WOULD NEVER WALK, LET ALONE SWIM. SHE HAD HAD A SERIOUS STROKE, AND HER DOCTORS SAID SHE WOULD SPEND THE REST OF HER LIFE IN A WHEELCHAIR. ANNA DIDN'T BELIEVE THEM, THOUGH. IN A FEW MONTHS, SHE WAS WALKING AGAIN.

ANNA WAS GIVEN A MEDAL FOR SAVING THE MAN'S LIFE. SHE WAS SURPRISED TO GET THIS HONOR. "I'VE BEEN SAVING PEOPLE ALL MY LIFE," SHE SAID.

WHY WAS ANNA MARTUSCELLI A HERO?

SARAH BERNHARDT (1844-1923)

SARAH BERNHARDT WAS A WOMAN OF GREAT COURAGE AND STRENGTH. SHE WAS ALSO ONE OF THE GREATEST ACTRESSES WHO EVER LIVED.

SARAH WAS BORN IN PARIS, FRANCE, BUT BECAME FAMOUS ALL OVER THE WORLD. SHE TOURED THE UNITED STATES SIX TIMES, PERFORMING IN PLAYS. SARAH BECAME SO POPULAR THAT SHE WAS ABLE TO BUY HER OWN THEATRE. IN THIS THEATRE, SHE PLAYED ONLY THE PARTS SHE WANTED TO PLAY. MOST OF THE BEST PARTS IN PLAYS WERE WRITTEN FOR MEN, SO SARAH OFTEN PLAYED A MAN ON THE STAGE IN HER THEATRE.

ON A TOUR IN SOUTH AMERICA, SARAH HAD A SERIOUS ACCIDENT. HER RIGHT LEG WAS INJURED, AND A FEW YEARS LATER IT HAD TO BE REMOVED.

BUT EVEN THIS DID NOT STOP SARAH. USING AN ARTIFICIAL LEG, SHE KEPT ACTING FOR MANY YEARS.

HOW DID SARAH SHOW HER COURAGE AND STRENGTH?

FLANNERY O'CONNOR (1925-1964)

FLANNERY O'CONNOR HAD WRITTEN ONLY ONE NOVEL WHEN SHE CAME DOWN WITH A SERIOUS DISEASE. THERE WAS NO CURE, AND FLANNERY KNEW THAT SHE WOULD DIE AT AN EARLY AGE. SHE ALSO KNEW THAT SHE WOULD HAVE TROUBLE WALKING FOR THE REST OF HER LIFE.

FLANNERY HAD TO MOVE BACK TO HER MOTHER'S HOME IN GEORGIA. THIS MEANT THAT SHE WOULD NO LONGER SEE THE MANY WRITERS WHO HAD BECOME HER FRIENDS. THESE FRIENDS WROTE TO HER OFTEN AND ENCOURAGED HER TO KEEP WRITING. JUST MOVING WAS PAINFUL TO HER, BUT IN SPITE OF ALL HER PROBLEMS, FLANNERY KEPT WRITING UNTIL HER DEATH AT THE AGE OF THIRTY-NINE. SHE LIVED ON HER MOTHER'S FARM, RAISING PEACOCKS AND WRITING SHORT STORIES AND NOVELS. WHEN SHE DIED, SHE WAS CONSIDERED ONE OF THE MOST IMPORTANT WRITERS IN THE UNITED STATES.

DO YOU THINK IT TOOK COURAGE FOR FLANNERY TO KEEP WRITING? WHY?

BETSY BARTON

YOU NEVER KNOW WHAT YOU CAN DO UNTIL YOU TRY.

BETSY BARTON WAS IN TWO CAR ACCIDENTS, WHICH LEFT HER UNABLE TO USE HER LEGS. FOR A WHILE SHE DID NOT EVEN TRY TO TAKE CARE OF HERSELF. IT WAS EASIER TO LET OTHERS DO THINGS FOR HER. THEN ONE SUMMER BETSY WENT TO LIVE ON A RANCH WITH ONLY A MAID TO HELP HER. THE MAID DID NOT LIKE LIFE ON THE RANCH, AND DECIDED TO LEAVE AFTER A FEW DAYS. BETSY WAS ON HER OWN FOR THE FIRST TIME.

WITH NO ONE TO HELP HER, BETSY HAD TO DO THINGS FOR HERSELF. SHE LEARNED TO CLEAN, TO COOK, AND TO MAKE HER BED, ALL THE WHILE SITTING IN HER WHEELCHAIR. SHE WAS AMAZED AT ALL THE THINGS SHE COULD DO FOR HERSELF! SHE LEARNED TO SURVIVE!

BETSY THEN HELPED OTHER HANDICAPPED PEOPLE DEAL WITH THEIR PROBLEMS. SHE TAUGHT THEM NEW SKILLS SO THEY COULD GET JOBS AND LEAD FULL, HAPPY LIVES. MOST IMPORTANTLY, SHE TAUGHT THEM TO BELIEVE IN THEMSELVES.

WAS IT GOOD FOR BETSY THAT HER MAID LEFT HER ALONE ON THE RANCH?

MAGGIE LENA WALKER (1867-1934)

MAGGIE WALKER WAS A DAUGHTER OF SLAVES, BUT SHE GREW UP TO BE PRESIDENT OF A BANK.

MAGGIE WAS ALWAYS GOOD AT ORGANIZING THINGS. AFTER THE CIVIL WAR, WHEN ALL THE SLAVES WERE FREED, SHE HELPED BLACK PEOPLE WORK TOGETHER AND ADJUST TO THEIR NEW FREEDOM. SHE TAUGHT THEM TO SAVE THEIR MONEY AND USE IT WISELY. SOON SHE STARTED THE ST. LUKE PENNY SAVINGS BANK TO HELP BLACK PEOPLE MANAGE THEIR MONEY.

WHEN SHE WAS FORTY YEARS OLD, MAGGIE WALKER HAD A SERIOUS ACCIDENT WHICH LEFT HER UNABLE TO USE HER LEGS. FOR THE LAST TWENTY-EIGHT YEARS OF HER LIFE, SHE WAS CONFINED TO A WHEELCHAIR. THIS DID NOT STOP HER, HOWEVER. BY USING ELEVATORS AND A WHEEL-CHAIR, SHE WAS ABLE TO KEEP WORKING AS A BANKER FOR MOST OF HER LIFE.

DID MAGGIE WALKER LET HER ACCIDENT STOP HER FROM RUNNING HER BANK?

KITTY O'NEIL

KITTY O'NEIL WAS BORN DEAF. WHEN SHE WAS A CHILD, SHE CAME DOWN WITH A SERIOUS DISEASE AND DOCTORS SAID SHE WOULD NEVER WALK AGAIN. IN SPITE OF ALL THIS, KITTY GREW UP TO BECOME THE FASTEST WOMAN ON LAND OR WATER.

KITTY O'NEIL FIRST BECAME FAMOUS AS A STUNT-WOMAN AND A WATER SKIER. AT ONE TIME SHE HELD THE RECORD AS THE FASTEST WOMAN ON WATER SKIS, ALTHOUGH THIS RECORD WAS LATER BROKEN.

SO KITTY DECIDED TO BREAK ANOTHER RECORD. SINCE SHE WAS A SKILLED CAR DRIVER, SHE SET OUT TO DRIVE A CAR FASTER THAN ANY OTHER WOMAN EVER HAD. IN 1976, KITTY DROVE A CAR AT THE SPEED OF SIX HUNDRED TWELVE MILES PER HOUR -- A NEW RECORD FOR WOMEN. THE FASTEST ANY ONE HAS EVER DRIVEN IS SIX HUNDRED TWENTY-SEVEN MILES PER HOUR.

KITTY O'NEIL IS ALWAYS LOOKING FOR NEW CHALLENGES AND WHEREVER SHE FINDS THEM, SHE DOES HER BEST TO SET A NEW RECORD.

IF YOU HAD A CHANCE TO BREAK A RECORD, WHAT WOULD YOU TRY TO DO?

ROSE RESNICK (GRADUATED 1934)

ROSE RESNICK HAS CHANGED MANY WAYS BLIND PEOPLE ARE TREATED IN THE UNITED STATES.

ROSE LOST HER SIGHT WHEN SHE WAS TWO YEARS OLD. BUT ROSE'S FAMILY DID NOT TREAT HER SPECIAL BECAUSE SHE WAS BLIND. SHE WENT TO THE SAME SCHOOL AS HER BROTHERS AND SISTERS. NO ONE FAVORED HER BECAUSE OF HER HANDICAP. SHE LEARNED TO TAKE CARE OF HERSELF AND NOT EXPECT HELP FROM OTHERS. SHE LEARNED TO SURVIVE!

ROSE BECAME A FINE MUSICIAN AND TEACHER. BUT SHE WANTED TO HELP OTHER BLIND PEOPLE LEARN THE SAME LESSON SHE HAD LEARNED. SO ROSE STARTED THE FIRST YEAR-ROUND CAMP FOR BLIND CHILDREN. AT THIS CAMP, BLIND KIDS DID ALL THE SAME THINGS OTHER KIDS DID. ROSE CHANGED MANY OF THE RULES SO THAT BLIND CHILDREN COULD GO TO THE SAME SCHOOLS AS OTHER CHILDREN.

ROSE SHOWED PEOPLE THAT BLINDNESS CAN BE A VERY SMALL HANDICAP, IF BLIND PEOPLE ARE GIVEN THE CHANCE TO LEARN LIKE EVERYONE ELSE.

HOW DID ROSE THINK BLIND PEOPLE SHOULD BE TREATED?

NELLIE BROWN (1894-)

ACCORDING TO NELLIE BROWN, "LIFE IS LIKE A GOOD BOOK. THE MORE YOU GET INTO IT, THE MORE YOU ENJOY IT."

NELLIE HAD POLIO WHEN SHE WAS A LITTLE GIRL. SHE DIDN'T WALK FOR THREE YEARS, AND NEARLY DROWNED ONCE. TODAY, NELLIE BROWN STILL WALKS WITH A LIMP. BUT TODAY NELLIE BROWN IS AMERICA'S OLDEST SWIMMING CHAMPION.

NELLIE WON HER FIRST SWIMMING RACE WHEN SHE WAS EIGHTY-ONE YEARS OLD! SHE COMPETES IN THE MASTERS SWIMMING PROGRAM, WHERE PEOPLE OF ALL AGES SWIM IN RACES. IN HER FIRST BIG SWIMMING MEET NELLIE WON ALL SIX RACES SHE ENTERED AND BECAME THE NATIONAL CHAMPION.

BESIDES HAVING POLIO AS A LITTLE GIRL, NELLIE HAS HAD A BROKEN BACK, TWO BROKEN ARMS, AND IS BLIND IN ONE EYE. SHE STILL SWIMS AND EXERCISES SEVERAL HOURS A DAY AND HOPES TO BE A CHAMPION FOR MANY YEARS TO COME.

WHY DID NELLIE SAY THAT LIFE IS LIKE A GOOD BOOK?

DOROTHY DE BOLT

DOROTHY AND BOB DE BOLT ARE THE PARENTS OF A VERY SPECIAL FAMILY. THERE ARE NINETEEN CHILDREN IN THIS FAMILY. SIX OF THEM ARE DOROTHY AND BOB'S OWN CHILDREN. THE OTHER THIRTEEN ARE ADOPTED.

ALL OF THE DE BOLT'S ADOPTED CHILDREN ARE HANDICAPPED. SOME OF THEM ARE BLIND. SOME OF THEM CANNOT USE THEIR ARMS OR LEGS. ONE YOUNG GIRL HAS NO ARMS AND LEGS AT ALL, AND USES METAL HOOKS FOR HANDS. BUT NONE OF THESE CHILDREN LET THEIR HANDICAPS HOLD THEM BACK.

THE DE BOLTS GIVE TWO THINGS TO THEIR CHILDREN: LOVE AND PRIDE. ALL THE CHILDREN SHARE IN THE HOUSEWORK. THEY NEVER USE THEIR HANDICAPS AS AN EXCUSE. ONE CHILD WORKED FOR WEEKS AND WEEKS JUST TO LEARN TO WALK UPSTAIRS BY HIMSELF. THE WHOLE FAMILY WATCHED, AND SHARED HIS STRUGGLE. AND WHEN HE FINALLY MADE IT TO THE TOP OF THE STAIRS, IT WAS A GREAT DAY FOR ALL THE DE BOLTS.

WHAT IS SPECIAL ABOUT THE DE BOLT FAMILY?

GAMES / ACTIVITIES

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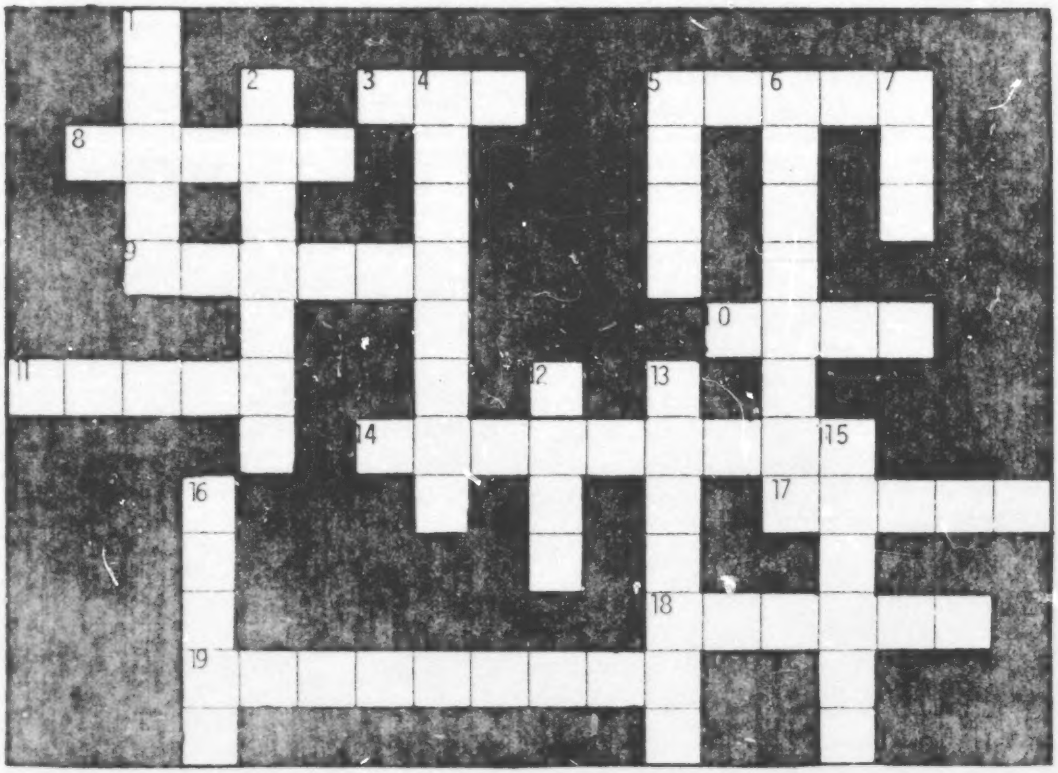
13G	Section VIII: Sports
14G	Section IX: Special Women

Answer Sheets

WOMEN SCIENTISTS CROSSWORD PUZZLE



ACROSS

3. After diving underwater and collecting many different plants, Sylvia Earle Meade found twenty _____ new forms of ocean plants.
5. _____ are tiny animals which can jump great distances.
8. Kate Furbish collected every flower she could find in the State of _____.
9. One of the first women geographers was named Ellen Churchill _____.
10. Margaret _____ studied the habits and customs of several different people throughout the world.
11. _____ is a favorite food of whales.
14. People who study plants are called _____.
17. Barbara Crawford Johnson is helping to train women for a first trip into _____ as astronauts.
18. June Goddall observed chimps while she lived in the jungles of _____.
19. The science of studying best ways to run a home is called home _____.

DOWN

1. Annie Jump Cannon and Marie Mitchell studied the _____.
2. Zoology is the study of _____.
4. Margaret Knight worked with tools to become a famous _____.
5. An aquarium is home to a _____.
6. Radium is one of the rare _____.
7. Solar energy is energy from the _____.
12. In the field of _____, Charlotte Scott was a great teacher and expert.
13. Tuberculosis is a _____.
15. Rachel Carson warned of the dangers of using chemicals carelessly in a book called Silent _____.
16. The scientist who uncovered the mysteries of the firefly was named Arda _____.

SECTION II: WOMEN IN HISTORY

1. Her talent for writing _____ was encouraged by her close friend, Mary.
   Her name is _____.

2. She helped win an attack on Fort Henry by secretly bringing _____ to the soliders who were fighting.
   Her name is _____.

3. She often gave a lot of good _____ to her husband, the second President of the United States.
   Her name is _____.

4. She owned and operated one of the largest _____ _____ that furnished ore for the steel industry.
   Her name is _____.

5. Because she tricked the southern soliders by waving a _____, she saved the townspeople from being shot by the soliders.
   Her name is _____.

6. She was one of the first _____ to reach America on the ship, Mayflower.
   Her name is _____.

7. She was an Indian woman who helped the first English _____ make it through the hard winter.
   Her name is _____.

8. As the White House was being attacked by British soliders, she saved many important _____ and a _____ of George Washington.
   Her name is _____.

9. When _____ was discovered in California, she was one of the first women to move to California and record the history of the time in her letters to her sister.
   Her name is _____.

10. She made her fortune by experimenting, growing and selling _____ in the warm valleys of California.
    Her name is _____.

11. Because many colleges would not accept Black people at the time, she started her own college called _____.
    Her name is _____.

12. By giving speeches and working peacefully, she was well known as a champion of the rights of _____ to keep their land.
    Her name is _____.

13. After touring America, she then toured Europe to show the world her skills in _____ with a _____.
    Her name is _____.

14. President Lincoln read her book, Uncle Tom's _____ and congratulated her for making people aware of the evils of slavery.
    Her name is _____.

15. Eli Whitney invented the _____ _____ with her support and encouragement.
    Her name is _____ _____.

16. Her original design of the American _____ includes a star for each state.
    Her name is _____.

17. Her plan to invite the British soliders for wine and cake the whole afternoon gave the _____ soliders just enough time to reach safety.
    Her name is _____.

18. Though she was not a "Fighting _____," she did spoil the surprise attack of the British soliders on General George Washington's troops.
    Her name is _____.

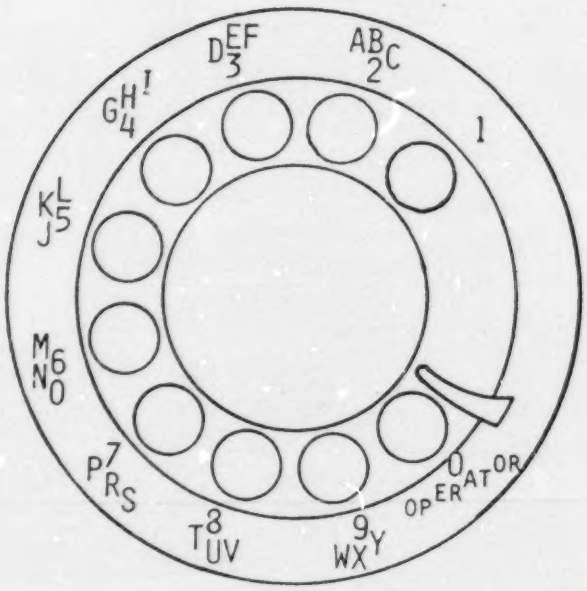
19. When her husband was shot in battle, she dropped her _____ and fired the cannons until the battle ended.
    Her name is _____.

20. When she was put on trial in court and refused to change her religious _____, she and her friends had to move out of town to find a new home.
    Her name is _____.

21. As one of the first women doctors, she was awarded the _____ _____ _____ by President Andrew Johnson for her medical service during the Civil War.
    Her name is _____.

SECTION III: FINE ARTS

DIAL AN ANSWER



First write the name to match the description. Then find the value of each letter in each name. Add the numbers for each name.

E X A M P L E:

S	A	L	L	Y	
7	+ 1	+ 5	+ 5	+ 9	= Sum total 27

1. One of America's best loved painters.

_ _ _ _ _ _ _ _ _ _ _ _ _ _

Sum total _____

2. A famous French painter.

_ _ _ _ _ _ _ _ _ _ _ _ _

Sum total _____

3. An artist who made dance a popular art form.

_ _ _ _ _ _ _ _ _ _ _ _ _ _ _

Sum total _____

4. An orchestra conductor.

_ _

Sum total _____

5. The creator of many American ballets.

_ _

Sum total _____

6. An artist who paints the wonders of nature.

_ _

Sum total _____

7. A Black poet.

_ _

Sum total _____

8. A famous ballerina

_ _

Sum total _____

9. One of the greatest "blues" singers.

_ _ _ _ _ _ _ _ _ _ _ _ _ _ _ _ _ _ _ _

Sum total _____

10. An architect who started her own company.

_ _

Sum total _____

11. A well-known country singer who grew up in a coal mining town.

_ _

Sum total _____

12. A famous American actress.

_ _ _ _ _ _ _ _ _ _ _ _ _ _ _ _ _ _ _ _

Sum total _____

13. She created the work, "The Dinner Party."

_ _ _ _ _ _ _ _ _ _ _ _ _ _ _ _ _ _ _ _

Sum total _____

14. She formed her own opera company in Boston.

_ _

Sum total _____

15. She created new designs and shapes in weaving.

_ _ _ _ _ _ _ _ _ _ _ _ _ _ _ _ _ _ _ _

Sum total _____

16. An author who wrote many "home town" stories.

_ _

Sum total _____

17. A famous Black opera singer.

_ _ _ _ _ _ _ _ _ _ _ _ _ _ _ _ _ _

Sum total _____

18. A well-known sculptor.

_ _ _ _ _ _ _ _ _ _ _ _ _ _ _ _ _

Sum total _____

19. A poet who wrote secretly for much of her life.

_ _ _ _ _ _ _ _ _ _ _ _ _ _ _ _ _ _ _

Sum total _____

20. A photographer who captured the needs of the poor and hungry in her pictures.

_ _ _ _ _ _ _ _ _ _ _ _ _ _ _ _ _

Sum total _____

21. An author who wrote about the adventures in her family in Little Women.

_ _ _ _ _ _ _ _ _ _ _ _ _ _ _ _

Sum total _____

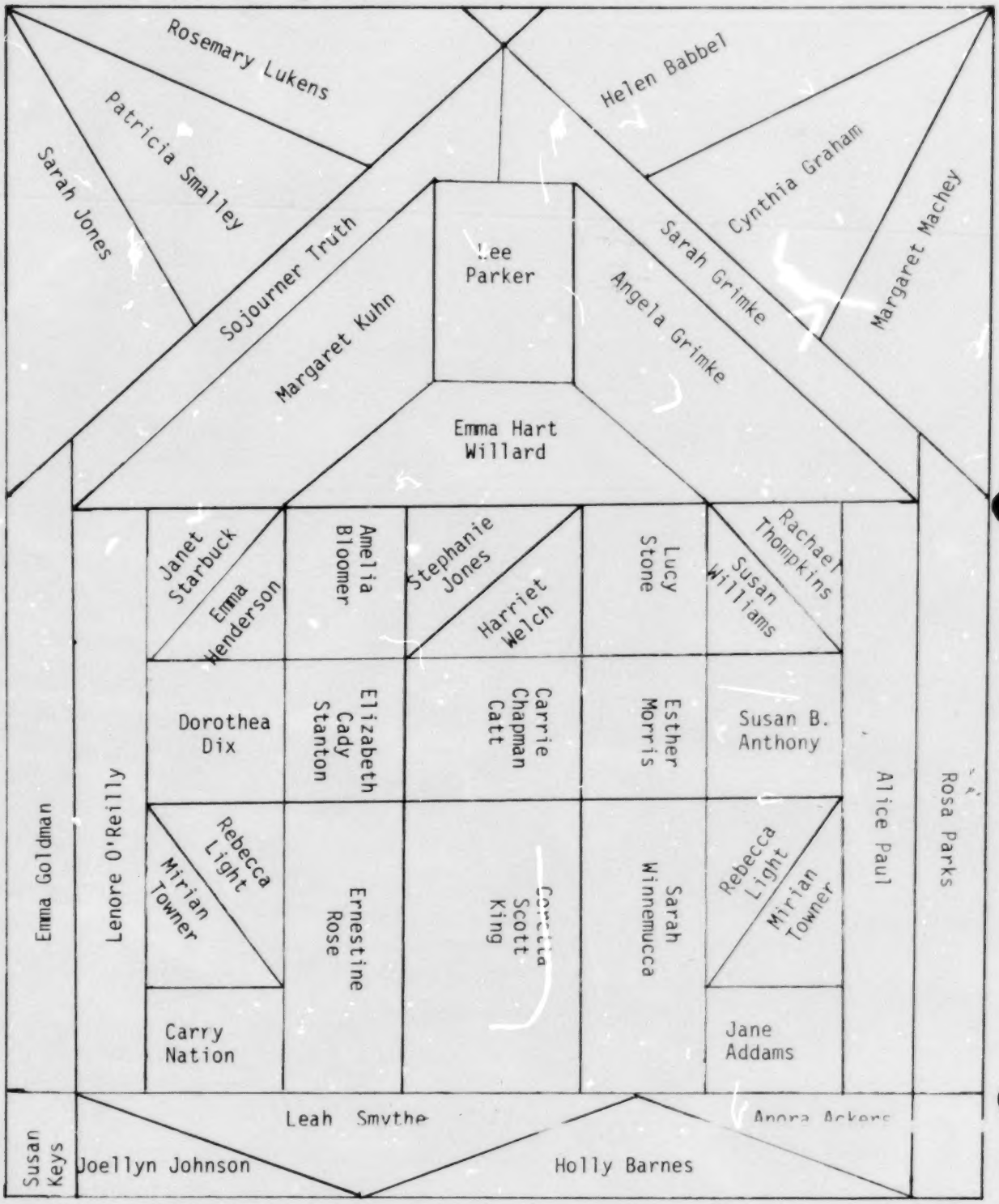
QUESTIONS:

Which name adds up to the largest number? _____

Which name adds up to the smallest number? _____

SECTION IV: SOCIAL REFORM

An object similar to one below is something which everyone needs By coloring in only those areas where the name of a famous woman appears, you can discover what this object is.



SECTION V: ADVENTURE

CIRCLE THE CORRECT ANSWER

1. Virginia Dare was the first pioneer child born in America. Her mother and father, as pioneers, traveled to the New World of America by _____.

   Covered Wagon Boat Train

2. Diana Nyad's adventurous attempt to swim from Florida to _____, an island about 100 miles off the coast of Florida, failed because of strong winds and tides.

   Cuba South America Georgia

3. The famous airlane pilot, Amelia Earhart, disappeared when she attempted to fly alone around the world. No one has ever been able to find a trace of her lost plane but most people believe her plane went down somewhere around _____.

   The Black Sea The St. Lawrence Seaway The Pacific Ocean

4. Clara Barton founded the _____, a world-wide organization which helps people in times of disaster, war and hard times.

   The Foreign Legion The Red Cross The United Nations

5. Norma Hanson, an experienced deep-sea diver, fought a _____ and lived to tell of her escape!

   Whale Shark Giant Squid

6. Mary McGee was the first woman to enter a _____race in the desert and cross the finish line, while many other entrants had to drop out of the race.

   Cross-Country Motorcycle Dune Buggy

7. Because she wanted to fight as a solider in the Civil War, Sarah Edmonds had to change her name to a man's name. She chose the name of _____ as her fake identity.

   Robert Redford Bill Wiggins Frank Thompson

8. Though a reward was offered for her arrest, no one managed to capture Harriet Tubman, who planned the escape of hundreds of _____ in her lifetime.

   Slaves Horse Thieves Car Dealers

9. As a guide to Lewis and Clark, Sacajawea explored the wild lands of the West. Throughout the entire journey she carried _____.

   All the Maps Firewood Her Child

10. In America's war with the British to win independence for our country, Deborah Samson disguished herself as a _____ so she could join the army.

    Man Nurse Enemy

11. In 1978, _____ American women climbed to the top of Annapurna, one of the tallest mountains in the world. Two of the climbers lost their lives when they fell from the icy mountain slopes.

Eight Ten Four

12. Harriet Adams led a life of adventure in jungles, mountains and across the American continent. When she was fifty-two years old, she had _____ which momentarily stopped her travels.

A Disease An Accident No Money

13. Over one hundred fifty years ago, Marie Blanchard was one of the first females who ventured in a _____. She lost her life in an accident in Paris, France in 1819.

A Kayak A Balloon A Submarine

14. Sarah Kemble Knight wrote about adventures in a _____ called "The Journal of Madame Knight." It gives us a good idea of the life and times of people who were early settlers in America.

Diary Newspaper Dictionary

15. Annie Peck was a well-known adventurer who had a _____named after her.

Mountain River Building

16. Around the World in 80 Days is a book written about a man who sets out to travel all around the world in eighty days. Nellie Bly was a _____ who decided she would actually see if she could travel the world in the same amount of time. (She did, too!)

Painter School Teacher Newspaper Reporter

17. Because of the Frontier Nursing Service, a group started by Mary Breckenridge, many people who lived in the hills of _____ got medical attention for the first time in their lives.

Michigan Kentucky New York

18. Conchita Cintron had to break one of the rules in the sport of _____ to show her skill and courage to the people of Spain.

Bullfighting Mountain Climbing Deep-Sea Diving

19. As a newspaper reporter, Georgette Chappelle often risked her life to report the news of the day. She was killed while reporting on a _____in 1965.

War Airplane Crash Fire

20. A homemaker, Sharon Sites Adams, covered more than 5,600 miles in a solo sailboat trip from _____ to California.

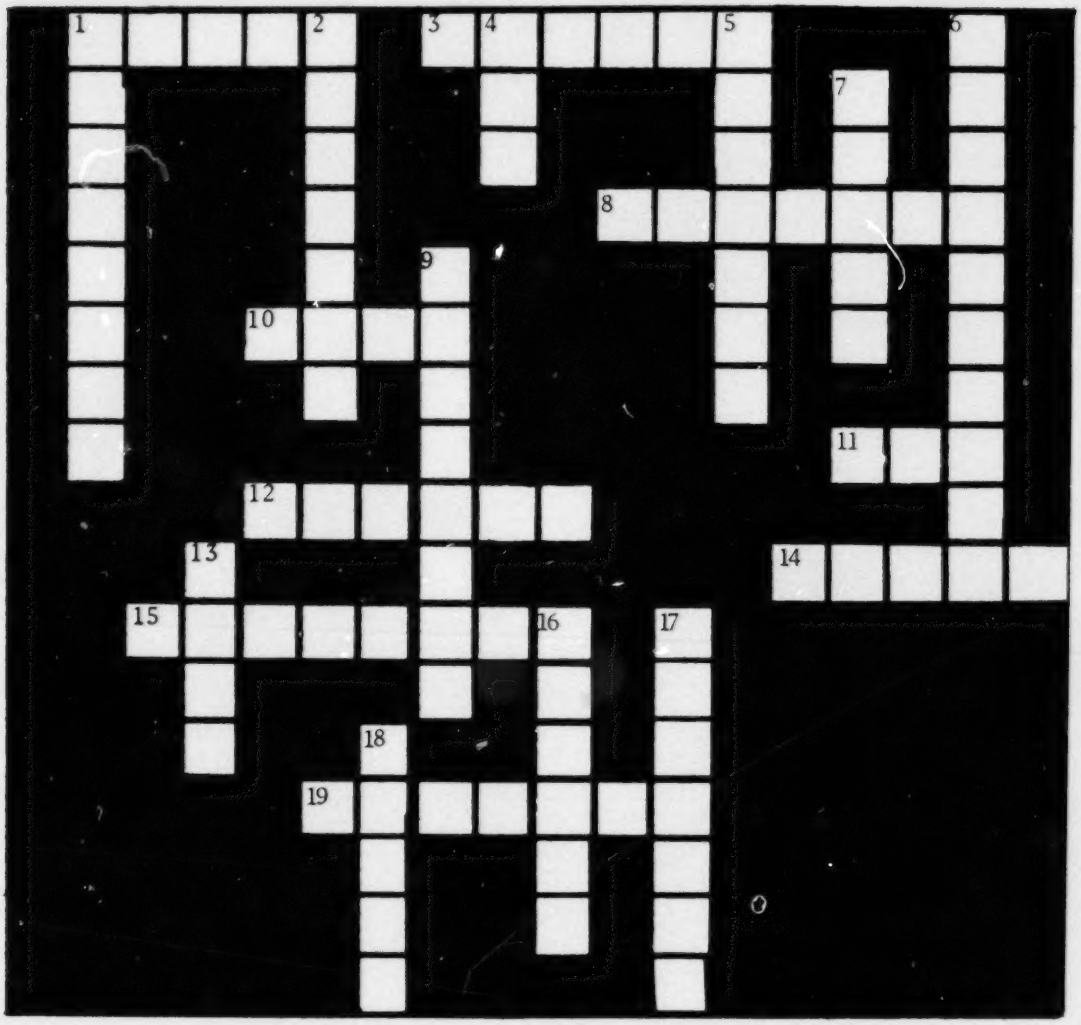
East Germany Africa Japan

SECTION VI: AMERICAN FIRSTS

Can you unscramble the letters, and then match the "first" with the women's names in the left column?

Elizabeth Ann Seton	SWIERMM
Elizabeth Blackwell	RAEC RAC DRIREV
Jacqueline Cochran	MISSRIONAY
Laura Cross	ATUHOR
Janet Guthrie	SYK DEIVRR
Hannah Adams	BASELBAL PLYAER
Eliza Spalding	JET PLIOT
Sybilla Masters	ACRTESS
Bernice Gera	EDTIOR
Pearl Buck	WTERIR
Gertrude Ederle	BYDER RAECR
Mary Pickford	COUTR LAWEYR
Belva Lockwood	FISTR LDAY
Lucy Hobbs Taylor	TISDENT
Margaret Fuller	OCDTOR
Yvonne Burch	LAWERY
Georgia Broadwick	LOWNC
Martha Washington	INEVNOTR
Belle Mansfield	UPIMRE
Peggy Lenore Williams	AINTS
Blance Scott	TOLPI

SECTION VII: POLITICS



A C R O S S

1. Hallie Quinn Brown began _____ for women who supported the rights of black people.
3. Though Winnifred Huck was not a criminal, she spent a month in _____ to learn about the conditions there.
8. Jane Byrne is the mayor of _____.
10. During World War II, Frances Dutton went into the battle _____ to see for herself what was happening.
11. Many people recognized "Battling Bella" in a crowd because of her _____.

D O W N

1. Caroline O'Day was elected a _____ in 1934 and immediately began to pass laws to protect people's rights.
2. As a _____, Hattie Caraway was the first woman elected to this position.
4. Shirley Chisholm _____ for President of the United States in 1972, the first black woman to do so.
5. Once a famous child movie star, Shirley Temple Black grew up to serve in the United _____.
6. People were impressed with Barbara Jordan when she first appeared on national TV at the _____ Convention in 1976.

A C R O S S (continued)

12. The Governor of the State of Washington is Dixy _____ _____.

14. Yvonne Braithwaite Burke was the first _____ woman elected to Congress from the State of California.

15. In 1975 Ella Grasso became _____ of the State of Connecticut.

19. Alice Dunbar Nelson gave up her career as a _____ to fight for equal rights for black people

D O W N (continued)

7. Though she was a good politician, Clare Boothe Luce was also well known as a writer of _____.

9. Edith Rogers had a special interest in the needs of _____.

13. After 23 years in the Senate, Margaret Chase Smith ran for President of the United States in nineteen sixty _____.

16. Eleanor Roosevelt wrote a paper for the United Nations that listed the human _____ of all people.

17. Though _____ Taylor Upton never held a political office, she was well known among politicians for her stand on women's rights.

18. Always standing up for the cause of _____, Jeanette Rankin was twice not relected to Congress because of her beliefs.

SECTION VIII: SPORTS

WOMEN ATHLETES

Can you match the athlete with the sports equipment she used?

1. Melissa Belote _____
2. Sheila Young _____
3. Helen Wills _____
4. Barbara Cochran _____
5. Eleanor Sears _____
6. Wilma Rudolph _____
7. Mickey Wright _____
8. Billie Jean King _____
9. Paula Sperber _____
10. Jean Balukus _____
11. Babe Didrickson _____
12. Robyn Smith _____
13. Stella Walsh _____
14. Mickie King _____
15. Janet Lynn _____
16. Cheryl Toussaint _____
17. Althea Gibson _____
18. Peggy Fleming _____
19. Mary Jo Peppler _____
20. Cathy Rigby _____
21. Chris Von Saltza _____

A. Volleyball
B. Figure Ice Skates
C. Golf Clubs
D. Downhill Skiis
E. Swimming Suit
F. Tennis Racquet
G. Track Shoes
H. Bowling Ball
I. Horse Saddle
J. Trampoline
K. Bicycle
L. Billiard Ball

SECTION IX: SPECIAL WOMEN

All of the women in this section have overcome handicaps to "make their mark" in the world. In this sense each has made a special effort. Many times handicapped people have to work against the attitudes or feelings of people who believe handicapped persons can't handle a job or take on family responsibilities.

There is a law which protects the rights of handicapped persons to be full, participating citizens in the United States. You can find out the name of this law by following the instructions below.

LAW _____ _____ _____

Listed below are the fifteen names of women who overcame handicaps to make a contribution to their life and times.

1. Count the number of letters in each name. Put the number in the blank next to the name.
2. Add all the numbers in names 1-5. Put that sum in Blank A.
3. Add all the numbers in names 6-10. Put that sum in Blank B.
4. Add all the numbers in names 11-15. Put that sum in Blank C.
5. Perform the calculations after each blank.
6. Put the first answer in the first line in the box. Put the second answer in the second line in the box. Put the third answer in the third line in the box.

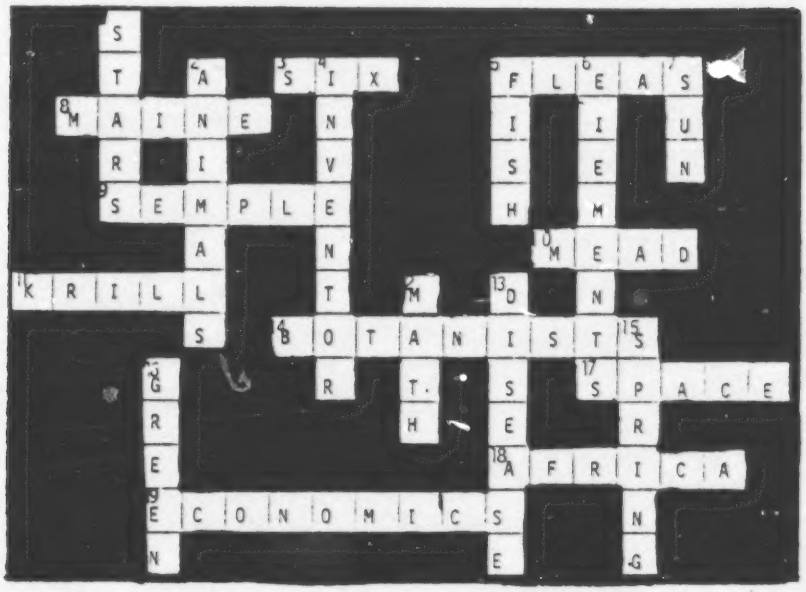
---

1. Laura Bridgman	_____	6. Diana Anglin	_____	11. Maggie Lena Walker	_____
2. Anne Sullivan	_____	7. Anna Martuscelli	_____	12. Kitty O'Neil	_____
3. Helen Keller	_____	8. Sarah Bernhardt	_____	13. Rose Resnick	_____
4. Betsy Barton	_____	9. Flannery O'Connor	_____	14. Nellie Brown	_____
5. Jill Kinmont	_____	10. Louise Baker	_____	15. Dorothy DeBolt	_____
Sum-Blank A	_____	Sum-Blank B	_____	Sum-Blank C	_____
minus 53	-53	minus 66	-66	minus 57	- 57
ANSWER	_____	ANSWER	_____	ANSWER	_____

GAMES/ACTIVITIES ANSWER SHEET

ANSWER TO SECTION I: SCIENCE

WOMEN SCIENTISTS CROSSWORD PUZZLE



ANSWER TO SECTION II: WOMEN IN HISTORY

1. POEMS; PHILLIS WHEATLEY. 2. GUNPOWDER, BETTY ZANE; 3. ADVICE, ABILGAIL ADAMS; 4. IRON MILLS, REBECCA LUKENS; 5. FLAG, BARBARA FRIETSCHIE; 6. PILGRIMS, PRISCILLA ALDEN; 7. SETTLERS, POCAHONTAS; 8. PAPERS/PAINTING, DOLLY MADISON; 9. GOLD, LOUISE CLAPP; 10. TOMATOES, TILLIE LEWIS; 11. BETHUNE-COOKMAN, MARY MCLEOD BETHUNE; 12. INDIANS, BRIGHT EYES; 13. SHOOTING/RIFLE, ANNIE OAKLEY; 14. CABIN, HARRIET BEECHER STOWE; 15. COTTON GIN, CATHERINE GREENE; 16. FLAG, BETSY ROSS; 17. AMERICAN, MARY LINDLEY MURRAY; 18. QUAKER, LYDIA DARRAGH; 19. PITCHER, MOLLY PITCHER; 20. BELIEFS, ANNE HUTCHINSON; 21. MEDAL OF HONOR, MARY WALKER.

ANSWER TO SECTION III: FINE ARTS

1. GRANDMA MOSES/59; 2. MARY CASSATT/60; 3. AGNES DEMILLE/51; 4. ANTONIA BRICO/55; 5. MARTHA GRAHAM/54; 6. GEORGIA OKEEFE/53; 7. GWENDOLYN BROOKS/84; 8. MARIA TALLCHIEF/57; 9. BESSIE SMITH/55; 10. JUDITH EDELMAN/60; 11. LORETTA LYNN/ 65; 12. HELEN HAYES/46; 13. JUDY CHICAGO/49; 14. SARAH CALDWELL/56; 15. LENORE TAWNEY/67; 16. WILLA CATHER/52; 17. MARIAN ANDERSON/67; 18. MALVINA HOFFMAN/63; 19. EMILY DICKINSON/70; 20. DOROTHEA LANGE/59; 21. LOUISA ALCOTT/63.
QUESTION 1: GWENDOLYN BROOKS QUESTION 2: HELEN HAYES

ANSWER TO SECTION IV: SOCIAL REFORM

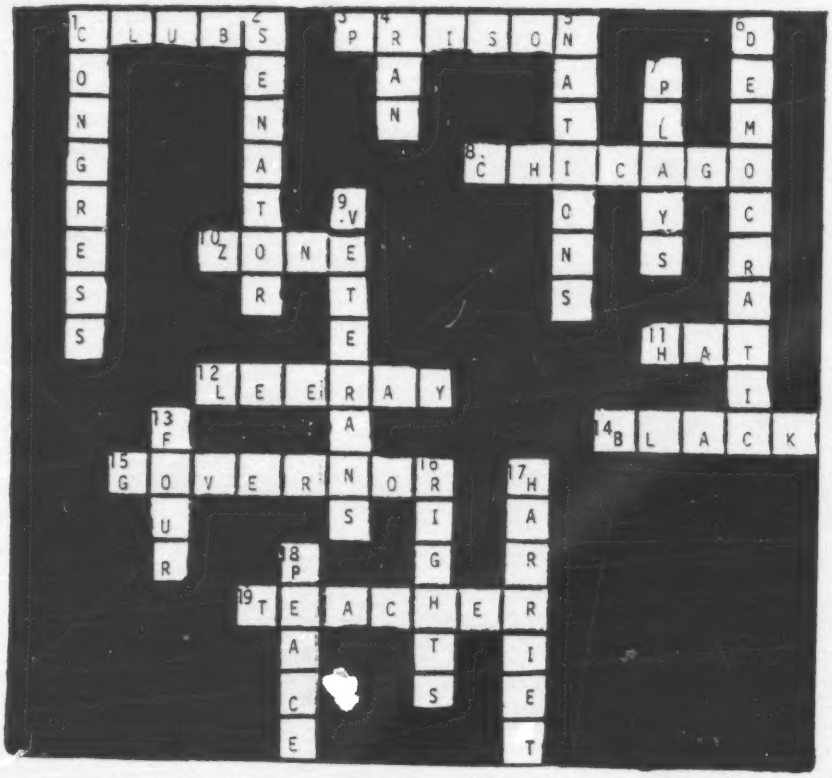
A HOUSE -- COLOR OUT SOJOURNER TRUTH, SARAH AND ANGELINA GRIMKE, EMMA HART WILLARD, SUSAN B. ANTHONY, DOROTHEA DIX, LUCY STONE, ERNESTINE ROSE, SARAH WINNEMUCCA, CARRY NATION, AMELIA BLOOMER, ELIZABETH CADY STANTON, CARRIE CHAPMAN CATT, JANE ADDAMS, LEONORA O'REILLY, ALICE PAUL, EMMA GOLDMAN, ROSA PARKS, CORETTA SCOTT KING, MARGARET KUHN, ESTHER MORRIS.

ANSWER SHEET (CONTINUED)

ANSWER TO SECTION V: ADVENTURE - 1-BOAT; 2-CUBA; 3-PACIFIC OCEAN; 4-RED CROSS; 5-SHARK; 6-MOTORCYCLE; 7-FRANK THOMPSON; 8-SLAVES; 9-HER CHILD; 10-MAN; 11-TEN; 12-AN ACCIDENT; 13-A BALLOON; 14-DIARY; 15-MOUNTAIN; 16-NEWSPAPER REPORTER; 17-KENTUCKY; 18-BULLFIGHTING; 19-WAR; 20-JAPAN.

ANSWER TO SECTION VI: AMERICAN FIRSTS - SETON/SAINT; BLACKWELL/DOCTOR; COCHRAN/JET PILOT; CROSS/DERBY RACER; GUTHRIE/RACE DRIVER; ADAMS/WRITER; SPALDING/MISSIONARY; MASTERS/INVENTOR; GERA/UMPIRE; BUCK/AUTHOR; EDERLE/SWIMMER; PICKFORD/ACTRESS; LOCKWOOD/COURT LAWYER; TAYLOR/DENTIST; FULLER/EDITOR; BURCH/BASEBALL PLAYER; BROADWICK/SKY DIVER; WASHINGTON/FIRST LADY; MANSFIELD/LAWYER; WILLIAMS/CLOWN; SCOTT/PILOT.

ANSWER TO SECTION VII: POLITICS


1 C L U B 2 S
3 P 4 R I S O 5 N 6 D
O E A A P E
N N N T L M
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S R T S A
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12 L E E R A Y I
13 F A 14 B L A C K
15 G O V E R N O 16 R 17 H
U S I A
R 18 P G R
19 T E A C H E R
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C S E
E T

ANSWER TO SECTION VIII: SPORTS - 1-E; 2-K; 3-F; 4-D; 5-I; 6-G; 7-C; 8-F; 9-H; 10-L; 11-C; 12-I; 13-G; 14-E; 15-B; 16-G; 17-F; 18-B; 19-A; 20-J; 21-E.

ANSWER TO SECTION IX: SPECIAL WOMEN - BRIDGEMAN-13; SULLIVAN-12; KELLER-11; BARTON-11; KINMONT-11 TOTAL 58, MINUS 53, ANSWER 5. ANGLIN-11; MARTUSCELLI-15; BERNHARDT-14; O'CONNOR-15; BAKER-11 TOTAL 66, MINUS 66, ANSWER 0. WALKER-16; O'NEIL-10; RESNICK-11; BROWN-11; DEBOLT-13; TOTAL 61, MINUS 57, ANSWER 4 - LAW ANSWER: 504.

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